

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1873 to 1893.

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# RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 59TH SECTION

OF THE

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1873,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1886,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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# RETURN.

## I.—ORDERS MADE UNDER THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 TO 1886, WHICH WERE WHOLLY OR IN PART IN FORCE ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1886.

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### Poor or\*—

The Lords Justices, under the powers vested in them by the 7th section of the *Portul Inspection (Irish) Order, 1878*, do hereby order and direct that the inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the above-mentioned port only between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By their Excellencies' command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

Dublin Castle, 25th day of September, 1878.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 25th day of November, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castletown Poor Law Union,  
Newport Poor Law Union,  
Westport Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Criminal Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C. M. MURPHY.  
JAMES LEWIS. HENRY GANNON.  
J. D. FITZGERALD. EDWARD GIBSON.  
J. A. LAWSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 13th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

\* An order in this form was sent to every Port in Ireland where animals intended for exportation are inspected.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Sligo Poor Law Union,  
Dromore West Poor Law Union,  
Tabernamary Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	H. LAW.
HEDGES EYRE CHATTESTON.	R. DEANT.
J. MCHES, G.	JAMES LOUTHEN.
EDWARD GIBSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878, the several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,  
Tobaccoary Poor Law Union,  
Dromore West Poor Law Union,

have been united into a district for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum; and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £100 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united District shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of  
December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,  
HENRY ROBERTS.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.  
J. T. BALL, C.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTESTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby order and direct as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 18th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Strokestown Poor Law Union,  
Castleside Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
this 11th day of December, 1878.

R. DEANT.	W. H. F. COGAN.
ROBERT E. WARREN.	GEORGE A. C. MAY.

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 11th day of December, 1878, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castleside Poor Law Union,  
Strokestown Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us, by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate four of its members, and that the members of the said Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee six members shall form a quorum, and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £120 per annum, including travelling expenses, and the Unions included in the said united district shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof, respectively.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 23rd day of  
December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,  
HENRY ROBERTS.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All that quay on the north side of the river Liffey,

between the drawbridge entrance into George's (Customs House) Dock and the south-west corner of the Queen's Timber Yard, and also the several landing-places surrounding the said George's Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and the doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station:—

All that space or place situate near the Customs House of Dublin, and within the Dock walls thereof, called and known as "The Sollyfield," or "The Sollys-field."

This order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of April, 1879.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

The Poor Law Union of Ballina,  
The Poor Law Union of Belmullet,  
The Poor Law Union of Killybeg,  
The Poor Law Union of Swinford,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 21st day of April, 1879.

J. T. BALL, G. J. D. FITZGERALD.

HEADPORT, HENRY O'NEILL, WATERFORD.

GERALD FITZGERALD, JR., EDWARD GIBSON.

C. R. BARRY, M. MORRIS, LEINSTER.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, G.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act,

conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby approve of the following part of the Port of Belfast as a place of landing for Foreign Animals under Part IV. of "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order" :—

The north and west quays of Spencer Dock.  
This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 26th day of June, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,

Y. H. BUCKE.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, G.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Belfast as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All the north and west quays of Spencer and Duffin Docks, extending a distance of two thousand feet, and all the space of ground on the north side of the timber pier adjoining the Spencer Dock on the north side, and extending a distance of four hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 9th day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 4th day of July, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,

Y. H. BUCKE.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF AUGUST, 1879 (a).

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879."

2. This Order extends to Ireland only.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Revocation of former Orders.

4. The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1873, and the Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Amendment (Ireland) Order of 1879, are hereby from the making of this Order revoked; but nothing herein shall invalidate or make unlawful anything done under those Orders, or either of them, before the making of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, those Orders, or either of them.

(a.) Under Section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, the powers vested in the Privy Council of making Orders under Section 24 of the Act of 1878 are now transferred to the Lord Government Board; and it is provided therein that the Order shall be deemed to have been made by the Lord Government Board.

*Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.*

5. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so occupied at the making of this Order, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the draining, drainage, and water-supply of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cow-shed.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

*Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.*

6. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the making of this Order or not, if and as long as the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the draining, drainage, and water-supply thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

- (a) For the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and
- (b) For the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and
- (c) For the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination.

*Cleaning of Dairies, Cow-Sheds, Milk-Stores, Milk-Shops, and Milk Vessels.*

7. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prescribing and regulating the cleaning of dairies and cow-sheds, in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and the cleaning of milk-stores, milk-shops, and milk-vessels, used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

*Continuation of Milk.*

8. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building at place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a) Shall not be mixed with other milk; and
- (b) Shall not be sold or used for human food; and
- (c) Shall not be sold or used for feed of swine, or other animals unless and until it has been boiled.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

- (1) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairyman, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milk-shop, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or
- (2) If himself so suffering, or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the contamination of infection to the milk, or of its contamination, has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the

milkstore or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

*Keeping of Cows.*

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk to keep any cow in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-shop or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

*Registration of Dairyman and others.*

12.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the register.

(2) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit, by placards, handbills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(3) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein.

(4) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese, or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, and need not be registered.

(5) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

*Acts of Local Authorities.*

13.—(1.) All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and in force at the making of this Order, shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(2) Forms of register and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 9th day of August, 1879.

J. T. BARR, C. R. DEASY.  
HENRY OWENY.

**PORT OF DUBLIN.**

**MARLBOROUGH.**

The Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the power conferred upon him by an Order in Council, dated the 18th day of September, 1878, and made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873, and entitled the Port of Dublin (Ireland) Order of 1878, hereby directs that the inspections of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Dublin, under the provisions of the said Order shall be made either in a suitable yard or other enclosed place to be provided by any person interested in the exportation of the said animals, or in the premises known as 14, Pitt-street, in the city of Dublin; and that no such inspections shall be made in any public road or other public thoroughfare.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1879.

By His Grace's command,

T. H. BURN.

## THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

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SCHEDULES

## THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

## CONFEE.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

## PART I.

## Preliminary.

## Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Ireland) Order.

## Parts.

2. This order is divided into parts as follows:

- PART I.—Preliminary.  
PART II.—Disease.  
PART III.—Disinfection.  
PART IV.—Transit.  
PART V.—Foreign.  
PART VI.—General.

## Extent.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

## Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the First day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

## Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1873 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873;

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs;

Disease includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1873, glanders, fury, and swine-fever;

Carcase includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1873, the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Licensing officer means any person authorized to act as such by the Lord Lieutenant;

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Railway pen means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway;

Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road, or by rail;

Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of this Order;

Schedule means Schedule to this Order;

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1873.

## PART II.

## Disease.

## CHAPTER I.—CATTLE-PLAGUE.

## Notice of Cattle-Plague.

6.—(1.) The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, under

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall immediately transmit the information by telegram or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists.*

7. No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog shall be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed.

*Movement out of Place infected with Cattle-Plague.*

8. Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(a.) No animal shall be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague; and

(b.) No carcass, and no thing of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder shall be removed therefrom.

*Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.*

9.—(1.) Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under Section ten of the Act of 1878), a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

## CHAPTER 2.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

*Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

10. The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle having affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

*Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

11. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may, under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order may be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle is infectious in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient.

12. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

13.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—For Slaughter.*

(a.) The cattle may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaugh-

tered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the cattle so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

*B.—For other Purposes.*

(e.) The cattle may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of loading, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(f.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(g.) The cattle moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(h.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

*C.—Out of District.*

(i.) If the cattle moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, those shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the cattle moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(3.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle to a market, fair, saleyard, or place of exhibition.

*Arms infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

14. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—Movement in.*

The cattle may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certifi-



order of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuropneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuropneumonia.

*R.—Movement into.*

The cattle may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuropneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuropneumonia.

*C.—Movement into, from another District.*

If the cattle to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the cattle are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate insofar as or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

15.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuropneumonia may be moved out of each parts of an area infected with pleuropneumonia, as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuropneumonia, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuropneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuropneumonia.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority insofar as or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

*Disinfection for Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

16. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which cattle affected with pleuropneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

CHAPTER 3.—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

*Notice of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

17. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

18. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the animals which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist therein, and that the cow-shed or other place where the diseased animals were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

19.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the following regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—For Slaughter.*

(a.) The animals may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the animals so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

*B.—For other Purposes.*

(a.) The animals may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(f.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(g.) The animals moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(h.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

*C.—Out of District.*

(i.) If the animals moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority insofar as or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The animals so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the animals moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority insofar as or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of animals to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

*Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

20. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—Movement in.*

The animals may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

*B.—Movement into.*

The animals may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

*C.—Movement into, from another District.*

If the animals to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate in regard to or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

21.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The animals after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority in addition to or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

*Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

22. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

## CHAPTER 4.—SHEEP-POX.

*Notice of Sheep-Pox.*

23. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Declaration of Place infected with Sheep-Pox.*

24.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within

ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, so from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with sheep-pox.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

*Place infected with Sheep-Pox.*

25. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with sheep-pox (aforesaid):

(1.) No sheep shall be moved alive out of a place infected with sheep-pox.

(2.) A carcass of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox as follows and not otherwise:

(a.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcass in that case being first skinned; or

(b.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcass is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(c.) The carcass shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction thereof.

(d.) If the carcass is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority in addition to or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(c.) The carcass so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction, and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(3.) No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep shall be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfectant to his satisfaction.

(4.) No sheep shall be moved from a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### *Slaughter in Sheep-Pox.*

26.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered.

(3.) The Local Authority shall, out of the local rate, pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:

(a.) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed four pounds.

(c.) The provisions of the 84th Section of the Act of 1878 shall apply in respect of any compensation so paid by the Local Authority.

#### *Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox.*

27. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox.

#### *Disinfection for Sheep-Pox.*

28. A Local Authority shall cause the shed, or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.*

29. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order:

(a.) To declare any shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that shed, field, or other place, to be a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox; or

(d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with sheep-pox is situated to be an area infected with sheep-pox, and to extend the limits of such an area; or

(e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with sheep-pox, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox.

### CHAPTER 5.—SHEEP-SCAB.

#### *Notice of Sheep-Scab.*

30. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

#### *Treatment for Sheep-Scab.*

31. A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

#### *Regulations of Local Authority as to Sheep-Scab.*

32. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place with sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of Articles 32 or 34 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2) of this Article shall operate so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### *Monthly Returns as to Sheep-Scab.*

33. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

### CHAPTER 6.—GLANDERIS AND FARCY.

#### *Extension of Act of 1878.*

34. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders and farcy shall be diseases, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-nine (slaughter);

Section thirty-one (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);

Section fifty (powers of police);

Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-two (detention of animals);

Section fifty-three (carcasses washed ashore)

and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of these Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

*Notice of Glanders or Farcy.*

35. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.*

36.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Glanders or Farcy.*

37. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy;

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or is in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of Article 52 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) of this Article shall operate so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

*Slaughter in Glanders.*

38.—(1.) Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within seven days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requirement of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient.

(3.) The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid.

*Exemption of Military.*

39. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the command supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

## CHAPTER 7.—SWINE-FEVER.

*Extension of Act of 1878.*

40. Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, saddle, purple, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

- Section twenty-seven (disease during transit);
- Section twenty-eight (infected places);
- Section thirty-one (notice of disease);
- Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);
- Section fifty (powers of police);
- Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);
- Section fifty-four (exclusion of strangers);

and of all other Sections of the Act concerning provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedures.

*Notice of Swine-Fever.*

41. The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Declaration of Place Infected with Swine-Fever.*

42.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within ten days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with swine-fever.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

*Place Infected with Swine-Fever.*

43. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a pig-sty, shed, or other place which has become a place infected with swine-fever (namely):

(1.) No swine affected with swine-fever shall be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever.

(2.) Swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

(a.) The swine may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(e.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(f.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(3.) A carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

(1.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase is to be taken out is not the carcase of a pig that was affected with swine-fever; or

(2.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(e.) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

44. No swine shall be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as possible, cleaned and disinfected.

#### *Declaration of freedom from Swine-Fever.*

45. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation thereof of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever.

#### *Disinfection for Swine-Fever.*

46. A Local Authority shall cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.*

47. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order,

(a.) To declare any pig-sty, shed, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that pig-sty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever; or

(b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever; or

(c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever; or

(d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is situate to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area; or

(e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever.

#### CHAPTER 8.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR SWINE-FEVER FOUND IN A MARKET, RAILWAY STATION, GRAZING-FARM, OR OTHER LIKE PLACE, OR DURING TRAVEL.

##### *Special Provisions for these Cases.*

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

(1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard place of exhibition, or other place; or

(2.) While placed in a lode or other place before exposure for sale; or

(3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(4.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(5.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(6.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely):

##### *A.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

(a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the cattle affected with that disease.

(b.) The diseased cattle so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

(e.) The license shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(f.) The license shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(g.) The cattle so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, the fact of the slaughter there.

(h.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a license of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned license.

(i.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

#### B.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

(A.) Where foot-and-mouth disease is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the animals affected with that disease.

(B.) The diseased animals so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a license of the Inspector; and that license shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased animals, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

#### C.—Swine-Fever.

(j.) Where swine-fever is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the swine affected with that disease.

(k.) The diseased swine so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered, with a license of the Inspector; and that license shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased swine, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(l.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a license of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned license.

(m.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

#### D.—Animals not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine-Fever.

(n.) All animals being in or on the market, fair,

sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, shall be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon.

#### E.—Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

(o.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which this Article applies.

#### F.—Disinfection in these Cases.

(p.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### Reports.

49. The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Chapter shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

#### Expenses.

50. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Chapter from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

#### Exception as to Foreign Animals.

51. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

#### CHAPTER 2.—MOVEMENT OR EXPOSURE OF DISEASED ANIMALS, HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

##### Prohibition.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or staked that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) But this Article shall operate subject to Articles 11 and 48 (A.) (B.) and (C.) and 58 providing for or directing the movement of diseased animals in cases therein mentioned.

#### *Proceedings in Case of Contamination of Article 52.*

53.—(1.) Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of Article 52, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with as follows:

##### *A.—Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(a.) If affected with sheep-pox the animal shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 35;

(b.) If affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8;

(c.) If affected with sheep-scab the sheep shall, unless slaughtered, be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient;

(d.) If affected with glanders or farcy the horse, ass, or mule shall be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

##### *B.—Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(f.) If suspected the animal, horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(ii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(c.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(d.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(e.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(f.) If the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved into the district of another Local

Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(k.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(l.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(2.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the foregoing provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignee or consignees thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3.) In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### CHAPTER 10.—REMOVAL OF DUNG OR OTHER THINGS.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

#### CHAPTER 11.—CARCASSES.

##### *Disposal.*

55.—(1.) The carcass of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried or soon as possible in its skin in some

proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth;

(3.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcasses to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcasses shall be disinfectant, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision of this Article respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass or for securing the burial of the same.

(3.) In every case of destruction the Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

(4.) Where, under this Article a Local Authority causes a carcass to be buried or destroyed, they shall first cause the skin to be so skinned as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

#### *Digging up.*

58. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

### CHAPTER 12.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.*

57. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, a slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcass of a diseased animal is found, shall not by reason thereof, be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council.

#### *Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.*

58. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorised or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

### CHAPTER 13.—REGULATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF MARKETS, FAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

59. A Local Authority, if authorised by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale, or exhibition.

## PART III.

### Disinfection.

### CHAPTER 14.—WATER TRAFFIC.

#### *Vessels.*

60.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

(ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that

(iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea, or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleaned and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

#### *Fodder and Litter.*

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### *Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.*

62.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:

(i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

### CHAPTER 15.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

#### *Horse-Boxes.*

63.—(1.) A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule or any animal is placed therein, be cleaned as follows:

(i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, asses, or mules have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, swill, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(ii.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, swill, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

#### *Horse-Boxes, Guards' Vans, and other Vehicles.*

64.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(i.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to



the test of his knowledge or belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleaned as follows:

- (c.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (d.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: then
- (e.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:
  - (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then
  - (b.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
  - (c.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal owned in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Vans.

66.—(1.) A van, if used for conveying animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage,

or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway track, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

### CHAPTER 16.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

#### Vans.

70.—(1.) A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

### CHAPTER 17.—LANDING-PLACES.

71.—(1.) Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or place landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

### CHAPTER 18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Regulations of Local Authorities.

72. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for providing for the cleaning and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleaning and such disinfection are to be effected.

*Obligation on Occupiers.*

73. Where the power of causing a place to be cleaned and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

## CHAPTER 19.—OFFENCES.

74. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

## CHAPTER 20.—MARKETS, FAIRS, SALE-YARDS, PLACES OF EXHIBITION, LAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

*Regulations of Local Authorities.*

75.—(1.) A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required:

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals; and the holding thereof of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

*Lairs, &c., at Cattle-exporting Ports.*

76.—(1.) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at the cattle-exporting ports shall be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such lair or other place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(1.) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(2.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then

(3.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(4.) The scrapings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

## PART IV.

## Transit.

## CHAPTER 21.—TRANSMIT BY WATER.

*Fittings of Vessels.*

77.—(1.) Every place used for animals on board a vessel shall be divided into pens by substantial divisions.

(2.) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or fifteen feet in length.

(3.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

(4.) Every such place, if inclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

*Overcrowding.*

78. A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom shall not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board.

*Shorn Sheep.*

79. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep shall not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than thirty days before being so carried.

*Gangways for Sheep-Pens.*

80. Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

*Detention.*

81. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained at the place of landing, or in pens adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

## CHAPTER 22.—SHIPPING AND UNSHIPPING PLACES.

*Water.*

82. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

*Food.*

83. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipping of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve.

## CHAPTER 23.—PORTAL INSPECTION OF ANIMALS BROUGHT FOR TRANSPORT BY SEA. (a.)

84.—(1) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, as far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, have given a certificate to that effect, in the Form II. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, and unless such animal is accompanied with a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals granted by a Licensing Officer duly appointed in that behalf, and in the Form III. set forth in the Fifth Schedule; and such licence whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorised to demand it.

(2) It shall not be lawful for a Licensing Officer to grant a licence for the shipment of any animal for exportation from Ireland to Great Britain, unless he shall have previously received a certificate from an Inspector duly appointed in that behalf, that such animal is, as far as he, the Inspector, can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, free from disease.

(3) Inspections of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(4) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, or Licensing Officer, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being heated, dirty, overladen, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector, to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleaning or other means, as the case may require.

(5) Each animal, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by either the Inspector or Licensing Officer, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(6) The Licensing Officer, when granting a licence for movement as hereinbefore provided, shall give to the person applying for such licence, together with the licence, a duplicate thereof, and such duplicate, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of the licensed animal to the master of the vessel in which such animal shall be shipped or to any person authorised by such master to demand and receive it.

(7) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported thereon, any animal, in respect of which a licence for movement, and a duplicate thereof, shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(8) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

## CHAPTER 24.—TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

*Trucks, Horse-boxes, or other Vehicles.*

85. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof, shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper feet holds.

(a) See *The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886*, page 44, which revokes the Articles in substitution of other provisions.  
(b) Orders have since been made prohibiting the importation of animals from Spain and Portugal, France, and Norway. See pages 33, 34, and 50.

*Overcrowding.*

86. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

*Shorn Sheep.*

87. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unshod shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; except that this Article shall not apply to sheep not shorn more than sixty days, before being so covered.

## CHAPTER 25.—OFFENCES.

88. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel, or of a railway-truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unshod, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

## CHAPTER 26.—WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS.

89. The railway companies working the railways named in the Sixth Schedule shall make a provision of water to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on those railways.

## PART V.

## Foreign.

## CHAPTER 27.—PROHIBITIONS.

90.—(1) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries shall not be landed:

- The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.
- The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
- The Dominions of the King of Italy.
- The Principality of Montenegro.
- The Principality of Roumania.
- The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.
- The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. (b.)

(2) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, by special Order relating to Schleswig or to Holstein, or by any other special Order, or by any general Order, cattle brought from either of the following countries, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, shall not be landed—

- Belgium.
- The German Empire.

## CHAPTER 28.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

*Ports having Foreign Animals' Wharves.*

91. The following are the ports at which parts are at the date of this Order, by special Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices, defined as foreign animals' wharves:

- Dublin.
- Belmont.

*Charge of Animals on Landing.*

92. Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

*Time for Slaughter.*

93.—(1.) Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall be slaughtered within fourteen days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

(2.) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

*Movement.*

94.—(1.) No carcass, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from a foreign animals' wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcass or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

*Disinfection.*

95. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

96. Where an animal in a foreign animals' wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

## CHAPTER 20.—QUARANTINE.

*Port Having Quarantine Station.*

97.—(1.) The following is the only port at which a port is at the date of this Order, by special Order of the Lord Lieutenant, defined as a foreign animals' quarantine station:—

*Dublin.*

(2.) The animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station must be intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

*Charge of Animals on Landing.*

98. Animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

*Conditions of Landing.*

99.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a foreign animals' quarantine station is subject to the following conditions:—

First. The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee or his agent, declaring the purposes for which each animal is intended.

Second. The animals when landed shall be detained in the station for such period as the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Third. When moved therefrom they shall be accompanied by—

(a.) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease.

(b.) A licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken.

Fourth. The Inspector of the Privy Council giving the licence shall send a copy of his licence to the Local Authority for the place to which the animals are to be taken.

(a.) See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886, No. II., as to Norway, page 59.

(b.) See Order in Council, dated 15th October, 1881, as to Spain and Portugal, page 53.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to take them to any other place or person.

*Disinfection.*

100. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

101. Where an animal in a foreign animals' quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

## CHAPTER 20.—FOREIGN ANIMALS NOT SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER OR QUARANTINE.

*Countries specified.*

102. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine:—

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

Denmark.

(a) Norway.

Sweden.

(b) Spain.

Portugal.

*Place of Landing.*

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council; and quays, wharves, and places of landing are at the date of this Order so approved within the ports following:—

Belfast.

Dublin.

(2.) These foreign animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(4.) A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter, shall not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than foreign animals under this Chapter.

(5.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter.

*Conditions of Landing.*

104.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals under this Chapter is subject to the following conditions:—

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried seaward from a port or place in any country other than a country named in Article 102, or from a port or place in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried seaward from any such port or place.

(2.) And the animals imported shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals' wharf, unless and until—

(a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Ireland, has

entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and

- (A) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

#### *Twelve Hours' Detention.*

105.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall be detained in some bar or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing.

(2.) The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

#### *Examination and Consequence.*

106.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be removed from the place of landing or bar or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of paragraph (7) of Section thirty of the Act of 1873).

(3.) If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, all the diseased animals being affected with one and the same disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:—

#### *A.—Cattle-Plague.*

If the disease is cattle-plague, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall detain all the animals then brought in the vessel, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

#### *B.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.  
(b.) The cattle not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

#### *C.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased animals and all cattle, sheep, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle, sheep, and swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.  
(b.) The cattle, sheep, and swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

#### *D.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.*

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased sheep shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.  
(b.) The sheep not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

#### *E.—Swine-Fever.*

If the disease is swine-fever, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased swine, and all swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.  
(b.) The swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

(4.) If on such examination any two of the following three diseases (namely) (a) pleuro-pneumonia, (b) sheep-pox and sheep-scab (reckoned as one disease), and (c) swine-fever, are found to exist among the animals landed from the vessel, then all the animals then brought in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:

#### *F.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.*

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D.

#### *G.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine-Fever.*

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and swine-fever, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

#### *H.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab and Swine-Fever.*

If the diseases are sheep-pox or sheep-scab and swine-fever, the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

#### *Continuance of one Cargo.*

107. For the purposes of this Chapter all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

108. Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under this Chapter has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

#### *Detention of Suspected Animals.*

109. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under this Chapter which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

#### *Movement.*

110.—(1.) No animal, carcass, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the bar or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under this Chapter are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing so aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

*Disinfection.*

111. Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place under this Chapter, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

*Landing of other Foreign Animals.*

112. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animals' wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Ireland, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

## CHAPTER 31.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.

113. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 30.

## CHAPTER 32.—ISLE OF MAN.

114. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the 30th Schedule to the Act of 1876, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine, or to the provisions of Chapter 30.

## CHAPTER 33.—SHEEP, COWS AND GOATS.

115. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, a cow or goat taken on board a vessel in Ireland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage shall not on being landed in Ireland at the end of the voyage be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from Ireland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal.

## CHAPTER 34.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Other Animals with Foreign Animals.*

116. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals' wharf, or in a foreign animals' quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, shall be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all those animals.

*Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.*

117. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals' wharf, or of a foreign animals' quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, allows at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then every person shall on being requested comply with the terms of that notice.

*Foreign Animals injured on Voyages.*

118. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcass of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter-house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

*Carcasses.*

119.—(1.) If a vessel arriving has on board the carcass of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of transportation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall

\* See The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1890, No.

immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

(2.) The carcass shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

*General Power of Detention.*

120. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fiddler or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

*Duties of Local Authorities and Police.*

121. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

## PART VI.

## General.

## CHAPTER 35.—INSPECTORS AND OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.\*

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary Practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 122 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is advisable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

H. page 51, substituting other provisions for those contained in this Chapter.

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 123 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

#### *Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.*

133. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

#### *Duty of Inspector to act immediately.*

134. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all possible speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

#### *Forms.*

135.—(1.) The forms for use by an Inspector and the forms of movement licence given in the First Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1878 and of this Order.

(2.) Forms of movement licence which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council may be used, so far as they are suitable for the purposes of this Order.

#### *Weekly Returns to Privy Council.*

136. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, fury, or swine-fever, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to do so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

#### *Food and Water during Detention.*

137. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, swine, or male under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with suitable food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, swine, or male, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

#### *Notice to Privy Council as to Inspectors.*

138. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or an Inspector of a Local Authority is appointed, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspectors, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

#### CHAPTER 36.—MISCELLANEOUS.

##### *Report to Privy Council of Declaration of Freedom from Disease.*

139. A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

##### *Withholding of Compensation.*

140. A Local Authority before determining, under paragraph (7.) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

##### *Ascertainment of Value for Compensation.*

141.—(1.) Where, in Ireland, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they shall within six days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by their Inspector.

(2.) If the owner does not within six days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing, stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed; and the provisions of The Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner reasonably and properly incident to the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings.

(5.) Otherwise, the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs.

(6.) All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority shall be part of their expenses under the Act of 1878.

##### *Record of Slaughter.*

142. Every Local Authority shall keep in the form given in the Third Schedule, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in the said Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

##### *Returns of Expenditure.*

143. Every Local Authority shall, at the end of each calendar month, furnish to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Fourth Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 84 of the Act of 1878.

##### *Orders and Regulations of Local Authorities.*

144. Every order or regulation made by a Local

Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the District of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

145. A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them, under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

146. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

147. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or under any Order in Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

148. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

#### Printed Documents and Forms.

149. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order in Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 31st day of May, 1880.

MONCK. R. DEANE, ROSE R. WARREN.  
EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R. R. DOWSE.  
HENRY O'BRIEN. GERALD FITZGERALD, J.R.

#### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

##### Forms for Use by an Inspector.

(1.)

##### Declaration of Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby declare that I have this day found cattle-plague [or pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox, or vesicular fever] to exist in the following cow-shed, field, [or shed, or pig-sty,] or other place, (that is to say,) [Here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this day of , 18 .  
(Signed) A.B.

(2.)

##### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Cattle-Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council.

Dated this day of , 18 .  
(Signed) A.B.

(3.)

##### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .  
(Signed) A.B.

(4.)

##### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .  
(Signed) A.B.

(5.)

##### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Sheep-pox.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with sheep-pox, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .  
(Signed) A.B.

(6.)

##### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Vesicular Fever.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following pig-sty, shed, or other place, (that is to say,) [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I



have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the pig-sty, shed, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with swine-fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this            day of            , 18  
(Signed)            A.B.

(7.)

*Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers in Cattle Plague.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of            , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of            hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part [or the whole] whereof lies within one mile from that cow-

shed, field, or other place, to take notice that in consequence of the declaration aforesaid the rules of the said Act with respect to places infected with cattle-plague will, until such determination and declaration of the Privy Council as aforesaid, apply and have effect to and in respect of the lands and buildings of which you are occupier as if the same were actually within the limits of the place so infected.

Dated this            day of            , 18  
(Signed)            A.B.

(8.)

*Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers of Contiguous Lands in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of            , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of            hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Local Authority.

Dated this            day of            , 18  
(Signed)            A.B.

*Forms of Movement Licence.*

(1.)

*Movement of Animals to a Slaughter-House out of a Place infected with Plague-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

\* No.

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

in charge of

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

\* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Notes.—Persons using without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon when such licence has expired, or omitted long, shortening, or altering or otherwise using or relying on the certificate of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offence with respect to this certificate in breach of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, is liable and punishable.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

\* No.

I, G.H. of            , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of            to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with plague-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a)            , hereby license the removal out of the under-mentioned infected place of those animals to the under-mentioned slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence. The animals moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals.

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the animals to be moved.	Slaughter-house to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Name and Address of the Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority by whose charge the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed)           

(Address)           

Dated this            day of            , 18

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Plague-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or (the case may be) (b) The district of the grantor or the licence as to be filled in.

Notes.—Persons using without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or committing other offence with respect to this certificate in breach of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, is liable and punishable.

## (2.)

*Movement of Animals to a Place for purposes of Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the Breeding of Animals, or for the purpose of Isolation, out of a Place infected with Plague-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

\* No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

to (d) \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

for the purpose of (b) \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Animals \_\_\_\_\_

Description \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Dated) \_\_\_\_\_

This Licence is available for days, \_\_\_\_\_

Conditions included in Licence (c) \_\_\_\_\_

\* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Condition. - Person acting without the above licence whose such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or is suspended, or is altered, or is otherwise rendered invalid by means of a false pretence, or guile, or fraud, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both, at the discretion of the Court.

\* No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I, G. H. of \_\_\_\_\_, being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of \_\_\_\_\_ to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with plague-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and that, in his opinion, it is necessary that these animals should be moved out of the under-mentioned infected place for the purpose of (b) \_\_\_\_\_, hereby license the removal of those animals out of that infected place to the under-mentioned place or premises for that purpose.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority in addition to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf. The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the said animals are allowed are indicated on this licence (c).

Description of the Infected Place	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Animals are to be moved (d)
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This Licence is available for (d) \_\_\_\_\_ days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_.

No. Animal can be taken to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition with this Licence.

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Plague-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, or the next may be.  
(b) Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, or for the purpose of.

(c) The conditions on which the movement and keeping are allowed to be indicated on this licence by the person granting the same.

(d) The name and address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be inserted.

Condition. - Person acting without the above licence whose such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or is suspended, or is altered, or is otherwise rendered invalid by means of a false pretence, or guile, or fraud, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both, at the discretion of the Court.

## (3.)

*Movement of Animals in or into an Area infected with Plague-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

\* No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals to

within the area infected with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

No. of animals \_\_\_\_\_

Description \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Dated) \_\_\_\_\_

This Licence is available for days, \_\_\_\_\_

\* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Condition. - Person acting without the above licence whose such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or is suspended, or is altered, or is otherwise rendered invalid by means of a false pretence, or guile, or fraud, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both, at the discretion of the Court.

\* No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I, G. H. of \_\_\_\_\_, being a member of the Local Authority [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of \_\_\_\_\_ to grant licences for the removal of animals in or into areas infected with plague-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (a) \_\_\_\_\_, hereby license the removal of those animals to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ but not being within a place infected with (a) \_\_\_\_\_.

If the animals are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority this licence must be granted by the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there is also requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved are situate in addition to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf. The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the said animals are allowed are indicated on this licence (c).

Name and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animals, or his or her Agent.	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.
--	--	---

This Licence is available for (d) \_\_\_\_\_ days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_.

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Plague-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, or the next may be.

Condition. - Person acting without the above licence whose such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or is suspended, or is altered, or is otherwise rendered invalid by means of a false pretence, or guile, or fraud, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both, at the discretion of the Court.







#### ORDERS IN COUNCIL

### Tax Third Schedule.

Form of Record under Article 142 of Order

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

Poor Law Union of

Records.

PAGE I

Number of each Animal affected with Pleuro-pneumonia [or Sheep-pox] Slaughtered (or reserved for Observation and Treatment) in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

[illegible]

Of the above Animals the following were reserved for Observation and Treatment by direction of the Price Council. Said

[illegible]

## Part II

Reason of each Animal that, having been in the same Shed or Herd (or Flock), or in contact with any Animal affected with Pleuro-pneumonia (or Sheep-pox), has been Slaughtered in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

[illegible]

### Results

### ORDERS IN COUNCIL

#### THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

Post Law Union at

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1876.

LIST OF PAYMENTS made by the Board of Governors of the above Union during the Month of \_\_\_\_\_ 1888, as Com-  
mission to Officers of Birmingham, Cardiff, and Wolverhampton to Inspector and other Officers under the provisions of "The Companies  
Bureau (Amendment) Act, 1878," and the Orders made thereunder.

[illegible]

We certify the above to be correct, and that the several Sums ordered to be paid as Compensation, and as Remuneration to the Inspector and other Officers, have been actually paid.

To  
The Chief or Under Secretary,  
Dublin Castle.

Chairman of the Board of Guardians  
 Clerk of the Union.  
 Date.

(a) THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.—Form I.

# FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE FOR THE KEEP- ING OF ANIMALS FOR EXHIBITION

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a License to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the Port of \_\_\_\_\_ in Ireland, to the Port of \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.

## References

Description of Animals.	Number of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owner of Animals or Animals.	Observations.
	In Writing.	In Person.		
Cattle, . . .				
Hog, . . .				
Swine, . . .				
Goats, . . .				
Domestic Animals not described above.				
Total No of Animals, .				

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

DeGarmo

Tested this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

To the Licensing Officer in Charge on behalf of the Veterinary Department at the above-named Port in Ireland.

## FORM II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

(To be attached to Form I.)

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Part of \_\_\_\_\_

day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above named Port in Ireland, have

examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, and about being exported from the above-named Port in Ireland, to the Port of \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain; and I hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that, as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease.

Signature of Instructor\_\_\_\_\_

## Form III.—LICENSE FOR EXPORTATION.

(To be annexed to Forms I. and II.)

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, having received the above Certificate of health that the Animals set forth in the Schedule attached thereto, is or are free from disease, do hereby license its or their removal in the Vessel hereunder set forth, on this the day of 18 from the Port of in Ireland, to the Port of in Great Britain.

Signature of Licensing Officer\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Vessel: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Owner of Vessel \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Selling\_\_\_\_\_

## NOTICE.

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(L) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or  
(II) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

(c) See the *Annals Ireland Amendment Order of 1886*, page 44, by which an amended Schedule is provided.

## THE SIXTH SCHEDULE

RAILWAY STATIONS at which Water is to be provided for Animals.

Names of Station.	Names of Railway.	Corktown Road.	Cork and Macroom.
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	Waterford and Central Ireland.	Croom, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Austria, . . . . .	Belton and Northern Counties.	Crowdeasy, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Austria, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Croscragh, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.
Ardara, . . . . .	Athlery and Ennis.	Croughwall, . . . . .	Athlery and Ennis.
Ardara, . . . . .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.	Cranlin, . . . . .	Great Northern.
Armagh, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Cranston, . . . . .	Athlery and Ennis.
Armagh, . . . . .	Newry and Armagh.	Cullybackey, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Ashby, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dominion, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Athlery, . . . . .	Athlery and Ennis.	Doverpatrick, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.
Athlone, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Drogheda, . . . . .	Great Northern.
Athlone, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Droichead, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Athlone, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dromore Road, . . . . .	Great Northern.
Atty, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunmore, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Aughran, . . . . .	Waterford and Central Ireland.	Dublin (Anson-street), . . . . .	Great Northern.
Aughran, . . . . .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.	Dublin (Kilgobridge), . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Bageninagh, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunfink, . . . . .	Great Northern.
Bahagga, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunfink Store, . . . . .	Great Northern.
Balla, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunfink (Down), . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.
Balahadria, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunfink (Dunlin), . . . . .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Balla, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunfink (Co. Tipperary), . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dungannon, . . . . .	Great Northern.
Balla, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dungannon, . . . . .	Waterford, Dungannon, and Lisburn.
Balla, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Great Northern.
Balla, . . . . .	Athlery and Ennis.	Dunferm, . . . . .	West Cork.
Balla, . . . . .	Waterford and Central Ireland.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Athlery and Ennis.
Balla, . . . . .	Waterford and Central Ireland.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.
Balla, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Balla, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Great Northern.
Balla, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Cork and London.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Great Northern.
Balla, . . . . .	West Cork.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Balla, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .	Great Northern.	Dunferm, . . . . .	Midland Great Western.
Bella, . . . . .			





landing, within the port of Dublin, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 16th day of February, 1883.

H. Lowe, C. W. H. F. Cogan.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIV.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

##### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Drogheda, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 3rd day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of  
February, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XVIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

##### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within any of the ports named in the Schedule to this Order, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of  
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

*Schedule to above Order.*

The ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Loughsberry, Portmah, Waterford, Wexford.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXXVI.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

##### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Newry, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 15th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of  
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

#### IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

##### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. Animals brought from France shall not be landed in Ireland.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin  
Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

##### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

##### Commencement.

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

##### Declaration.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Articles 50 and 51 (Areas infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, a declaration such as is included in the form A given in the Schedule to this Order, made by the owner of the animals mentioned

in the declaration, or by his agent authorised in writing for that purpose, may be substituted for the certificate of health of a Veterinary Inspector required by those Articles to be produced as a condition precedent to the granting of a licence for the movement of animals, and the forms of licence numbered (3) and (4), given in the First Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, may be varied accordingly for that purpose.

#### *Delivery of Certificate and Declaration.*

3. (a.) A movement licence is not available except when accompanied by a certificate or the declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting a movement licence under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence shall deliver the certificate and the declaration or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

#### *Exception from endorsement of Licence.*

(See note \*).

4. Articles 20 (c) and 21 (4) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, which require that the licence referring to animals moved shall, under certain circumstances, be endorsed by the Local Authority into whose district it is intended to move such animals, shall not apply to animals moved from a district outside an infected area to Dublin, either to be exposed for sale, slaughtered, or exported to Great Britain.

#### *Regulations as to Animals brought by Rail and intended for Export and not exposed for sale within the Dublin Metropolis.*

5. All fat animals intended for export and intended to be carried in railway trucks from a district outside an infected area and through the area mentioned in the Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease No. V. Order, for shipment at the North Wall, and not unloaded until their arrival at the Cebra Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the Midland Great Western Railway, or the Harcourt-road Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the Arden-street Station of the Great Northern Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market, or in any licensed sale yard in the Dublin Metropolis, shall, before they are so carried, be marked as follows—

By branding with the letter B, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals, with the following composition, namely:—Resin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part; melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the animals.

6. All such fat animals shall, upon their arrival at any of the hereinbefore-mentioned stations, be moved either direct to the port of Dublin or to a place of rest licensed for the reception of animals intended for export, and shall be exposed within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival in Dublin.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle  
the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan.

Thos. Steele, *Consul*.

#### SCHEDULE.

##### FORM A.

#### *Declaration of Owner of Animals or his Agent, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.*

I, A.B., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, being the owner of the under-mentioned animals [or I, C.D., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, being the agent authorised for this purpose by A.B., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, the owner of the under-mentioned animals], do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, each of the animals described below is not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and has not been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_.

[To be signed] A.B.

Number and Description of Animals above referred to.

Cattle \_\_\_\_\_  
Sheep \_\_\_\_\_  
Goats \_\_\_\_\_  
Swine \_\_\_\_\_

(Number to be expressed both in words and in figures.)

Caution (to be printed on the form).—A person making a declaration false in any material particular, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, is liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

##### FORM B.

(Article 3.)

*To be printed as Endorsement on Licence.*

(a.) The licence is not available except when accompanied by the certificate or declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting the licence must, for the identification of the certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence must deliver the certificate or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

##### Caution.

Persons acting without such a licence where such a licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

The number and description of animals inserted in the licence must be the same as the number and description in the certificate or declaration on which the licence is granted.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-

\* Articles 4, 5, and 6, of this Order have since been revoked.

sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

#### *Short Title.*

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

#### *Commencement.*

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

#### *Interpretation.*

3. In this Order—

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter, store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises or farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

#### *Public and Private Sales.*

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in the district of any Local Authority in Ireland in which there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected area, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected place, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

5. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store, may be held with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

6. An application for such licence shall be made in writing and signed by either—

(a.) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a

(b.) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the place, townland, and parish of the place or places in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

7. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to interfere with or make a licence of the Lord Lieutenant necessary for a sale of animals being on a farm or premises not in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in case the animals are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease and have been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen days before the sale.

8. This Order does not extend to Dublin metropolis (provision being made for the metropolis as regards public and private sales by the Dublin Metropolis

(Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, and the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. II.)

#### *Offences.*

9. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, each last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. O'Connell. Thos. Steele, Secy.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 146.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

#### *SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

#### *Short Title.*

1. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

#### *Commencement and Interpretation.*

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the Fourth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three; and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Power for a Local Authority to Prohibit Movement into their District.

3.—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b.) Provided, as follows—

(i.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a regulation affecting the movement of animals into an Infected Area:

(ii.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall neither restrict the movement of animals by railway through the district of that Local Authority, nor interfere with their exportation to Great Britain.

4. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

\* This Article has been revoked by Order No. 523, page 38.

5. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

#### Offences.

6. If an animal is moved in contravention of a regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the cognate or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 30th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogus      Edward Sullivan, M.E.  
Henry Ormsby.      W. M. Johnson.  
A. M. Foster,

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 174.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:

For requiring the disinfection of any hide, hoof, offal, or other part of a carcass found in a slaughter-house or other place in any case where an Inspector shall have certified in writing that such hide, hoof, offal, or other part has formed part of an animal that was, when slaughtered, affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that in his opinion such hide, hoof, offal, or other part is likely to spread foot-and-mouth disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such disinfection is to be effected.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 7th day of May, 1883.

H. Law, C.      Edward Sullivan, M.E.  
C. R. Barry.      Theo. Steele, Esq.  
W. M. Johnson.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 223.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the

powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Wexford, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of May, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of May  
1883.

By His Excellency's command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 405.

By the Lord Justice-General and General Governors of Ireland.

#### H. LAW, C.

WE, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or Lord Justice affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Dundrum, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of August, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of August,  
1883.

By Their Excellencies' command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Inspected Places Marking or Branding of Animals Order, 1883."

2. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:

For requiring the marking or branding of animals in a place declared to be infected with disease.  
For prescribing the mode in which such marking or branding is to be effected.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 16th day of August, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R. Thom Steele, Genl.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 593.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Article 3 of The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of that Article shall be read in the place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Article 3 of that Order (namely):—

*Power for a Local Authority to prohibit Movement into their District.*

3.—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make, from time to time, Regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals or any specified kind of animals, into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(A.) Provided, as follows:

(i.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a Regulation affecting movement of animals into an Infected Place or an Infected Area; and

(ii.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not restrict movement of animals by Railway through the district of that Local Authority.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Article 2 (*Interpretation*) of THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, the term *Animals* shall, for the purposes of that Order, include cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and goats, and swine.

3. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, AMENDMENT.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R. C.S.

C. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. C. Palles, C.B., C.S.

M. Morris Henry Omsky,

W. H. F. Cogin. Thom Steele, Genl.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 594.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-

sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

*Movement of Breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

1. Notwithstanding anything in Article 18 (*Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, Rams not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease for the purpose of the breeding of sheep, but for no other purpose, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

(i.) For the movement into the infected place there must be a Licence of the Local Authority of the district in which the infected place is situate.

(ii.) The Rams so moved shall be moved into the infected place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority.

*Production of Licence; Names and Addresses.*

2.—(1.) Every person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

#### *Offences.*

3.—(1.) If a Ram is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the Ram, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the Ram, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

#### *Interpretation.*

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Animals (Ireland) Order."

#### *Commencement.*

5. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R. C.S.

C. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. C. Palles, C.B., C.S.

M. Morris Henry Omsky,

W. H. F. Cogin. Thom Steele, Genl.

## PORT OF BELFAST.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

## SPENCER.

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Belfast shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order, subject to the conditions applying to each separate place as specified in the schedule aforesaid; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 26th day of December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. The yard belonging to the Belfast Central Railway Company, situated at Legan Bank road, in Cressno Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation.

II. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Duncraig, off White-street, in Dock Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

III. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Governor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 261.

## THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

## SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

## Slaughter by Special Authority of Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

1. Where a Local Authority is authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Privy Council to put in operation the provisions of this order, but not otherwise, such Local Authority may—

(a) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered; or

(b) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine being or having been in the same shed or herd or flock or pigsty, or in contact, with any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered.

(c) Provided, that if the owner of an animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to slaughter that animal except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council first obtained.

## Compensation.

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union funds, pay compensation as follows for cattle, sheep, goats, and swine slaughtered under the authority of this Order:

(a) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the compensation shall be its value immediately before it became so affected;

(b) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

## Application of General Provisions.

3. The provisions of Section 30 of the Act of 1878 (*General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation*), shall apply to the case of an animal slaughtered under the provisions of this Order.

## Movement of Diseased or suspected Animals for Slaughter.

4. Where the slaughter under the authority of this Order of diseased or suspected animals in Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Places in the District of a Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient, animals affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease may, notwithstanding anything in The Animals (Ireland) Order be moved out of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place and run on a highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of being slaughtered in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise:

(a) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved with a License of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house in a float or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased or suspected animals with other animals during the movement.

(b) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, and the same officer shall observe and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.

(c) The float or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleaned and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the same officer, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 70 of The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Nothing in this Article shall authorize the movement of an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease into the District of another Local Authority without the previous consent in writing of that other Local Authority or a License in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

## Extent.

5. This Order extends to Ireland only.

## Interpretation.

6. Terms in this Order have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

*Short Title.*

7. This Order may be cited as THE FOUR-AND-MOUTH DUMAGE (SLAUGHTERS) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 6th day of March, 1884.

Edward Sullivan, C. Drogheda.  
O'Connor Don. A. M. Porter, M.P.  
John Nissh.

THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS ORDER OF  
1884, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council  
in Ireland.

*SPEECH.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to take further measures for the purpose of preventing the spreading of disease:

Now therefore We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

*Short Title.*

1. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS ORDER OF 1884, No. II.

*Commencement.*

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

*Interpretation.*

3. In this Order—

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, goats, and swine. Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of admission-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition.

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Francis-street, in the city of Dublin.

Lair means any place used as a place of rest for animals which are for shipment to Great Britain, or which are to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market or at any public sale of animals in the Dublin Metropolis.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

*Public Sales in Dublin Metropolis.*

4. No public sale of an animal or animals, fit or store, shall be held in Dublin Metropolis, except with a license of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

*Lairs.*

5. No yard, shed, or other place, shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

*Cleaning and Disinfection of Lairs.*

6. (1.) Any place licensed as a lair shall, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(a.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be

scrubbed and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(b.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water; then

(c.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of lime wash in which commercial carbolic acid has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of the acid to four gallons of lime wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

*Special Regulation as to Cleaning and Disinfection of the Metropolitan Market.*

7. The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the next following Saturday, and in either case before it is again used.

8. (1.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(a.) All parts of the market with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scrubbed and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(b.) The same parts of the market shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(c.) The same parts of the market shall have applied to them a solution of carbolic acid, containing one part of the acid to thirty parts of water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the market, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

*Revocation.*

9. The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked, but this revocation shall not—

(a.) revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of any of those Orders;

(b.) affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any appointment made, or any license or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before this Order takes effect;

(c.) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty or forfeiture incurred under any Order hereby revoked.

*Offences.*

10. (a.) If a public sale of an animal or animals, fit or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a license of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid shall, each according to, and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.



(b) If a lido is used in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier, or any other person using or causing or directing or permitting the use of such lido as a place of rest for animals, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(c) If anything is done, or omitted to be done, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order as regards cleansing and disinfection, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in respect of which the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 7th day of May, 1884.

Edward Sullivan, C. O'Hagan.  
C. B. Barry. Henry Omsley.  
Thos. Steele, Genl. John Nash.

## SCHEDULE.

No. of Order.	Date of Order.	Title or Subject of Order.
385	23rd May, 1883.	The Dublin Metropolitan Order of 1883.
349	27th September, 1881.	See III. The Dublin Metropolitan Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1881, No. IV.
388	14th March, 1884.	The Dublin Metropolitan (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1884.

## PORT OF WATERFORD.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, C., L.J.

WE, the Lord Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Waterford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order, and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of August, 1884.

By Their Excellencies' command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the Great Western Railway Company (of England), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Marble-lane, and having an exit at Adelphi Wharf.

II. A yard belonging to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, situated in West Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and an exit at Sorrow-road.

III. A yard belonging to the Waterford Steam Ship Company (Limited), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Bone-lane, and having exits at Adelphi Wharf and Marble-lane.

## PORT OF WEXFORD.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, C., L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Wexford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of August, 1884.

By Their Excellencies' command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard in the joint occupation of Mr. John Bacon, of 14, Water-street, in the city of Liverpool, and of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company (Limited), situated at Redness-place, in the town of Wexford.

## PORT OF LIMERICK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Limerick shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 21st day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard belonging to the Limerick Harbour Dock authorities, situated in the Dock Ward, in the city of Limerick, having an entrance and an exit in Dock-road.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. No. 873.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases

(Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

1. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant arrives at, or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Coleraine, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of August, 1884.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

#### PORT OF LONDONDERRY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Londonderry shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry, which are situate on the Quay, opposite to the Custom House, Constabulary Barracks, and Victoria Market.

#### PORT OF SLIGO.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Sligo shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

An enclosed yard, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, situate at the extremity and of the Old Quay at Sligo.

#### PLEURO PNEUMONIA, No. VII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.
2. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia within the poor law unions mentioned in the Schedule to this order, for slaughter, in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise:—

(1.) The diseased cattle shall be moved, with a licence of the Local Authority of the poor law union in which the infected place from which the cattle are to be moved is situate, to a slaughter-house in the city of Dublin, specified in the licence, or to the yard of Edward O'Keefe, horse-slaughterer, or knacker, situate in Mill-street, in the city of Dublin, in a cattle pen properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased cattle with other cattle during the movement.

(2.) If the diseased cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be required a licence of that other Local Authority obtained on or referring to the first-mentioned licence, unless that other Local Authority agrees to dispense with such indorsement.

(3.) The diseased cattle shall be moved to the slaughter-house, or to the abovementioned knacker's yard, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority of the poor law union from which the cattle are moved; and the same officer shall endorse and impound the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the said Local Authority.

(4.) The cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use, and before it is again used, be cleaned and disinfected, as follows:—

- (i.) (a.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which cattle or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the sweepings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The sweepings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

3. (i) The lungs of all cattle slaughtered under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, in the poor law unions mentioned in the Schedule in this Order, shall be sent with all practicable speed to the yard of the *abattoir* Edward O'Keeffe, and shall be there destroyed.

(ii) Each set of lungs shall be inclosed in a properly constructed box, and shall have a label attached thereto specifying the name of the poor law union from which the animal was conveyed, the name of the owner, the date of slaughter, and the sex of the animal slaughtered.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 25th day of February, 1885.

Edward Sullivan, C.	Leitrator.
J. A. Lawson.	R. Downe.
Henry O'Connell.	Henry Brown.
A. M. Porter.	John Nash.

#### SCHEDULE.

Poor law union of	Rathfriland.
"	" North Dublin.
"	" South Dublin.
"	" Rathfriland.

#### THE SWINE FEVER (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1885.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

#### CARNARFON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

##### *Slaughter in Swine-Fever.*

1. A Local Authority may if they think fit,—  
(i.) Cause any swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered; or  
(ii.) Cause any swine being or having been in the same pigsty or shed, or in contact with swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered.

##### *Compensation in Swine-Fever.*

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union Funds, pay compensation as follows for swine slaughtered under this Order:—  
(i.) Where the pig slaughtered was affected with swine-fever, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.  
(ii.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the pig immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that compensation do not in any such case exceed four pounds.

##### *Extent.*

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

##### *Short Title.*

4. This Order may be cited as THE SWINE FEVER (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1885.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, C.	W. H. F. Cogge.
M. Morris.	Hedges Eyre Clouston.
Thos. Steele, Genl.	

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of  
Ireland.

#### CARNARFON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of August, 1885.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,  
Kilmacshannon Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, C.	W. H. F. Cogge.
M. Morris.	Hedges Eyre Clouston.
Thos. Steele, Genl.	

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor  
of Ireland.

#### CARNARFON.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 29th day of July, 1885, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,  
Kilmacshannon Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us, by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us therein, do hereby appoint Mr. N. J. Power, M.B.C.V.S., to the office of Veterinary Inspector for the said United District:

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Animals (Ireland) Order, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £150 per annum, including travelling expenses, of which salary the Dungarvan Union shall contribute the sum of £50 per annum; and the Kilmacshannon Union the sum of £50 per annum.

Given at Dublin Castle the 7th day of  
August, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE,  
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IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)  
ORDER, 1884.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWD. SAKE WRIMAR, General.

ASHBOURNE, C.

J. T. BALL, L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1884."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from Great Britain, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

IV. The "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1884, No. VII," is hereby revoked, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 9th day of February, 1884

M. Morris.	Robert B. Warren.
Genl. FitzGibbon.	A. M. Porter.
John Nisak.	Hugh Holmes.
E. R. King-Harman.	John Murray.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT  
ORDER OF 1885.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

ASHERDEN

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. Chapter 23 (Partial Inspection of Animals brought for Transit by Sea) Article 84 of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 23, Article 84, of that Order, namely:—

Chapter 23.—*Partial Inspection of Animals brought for transit by Sea.*

84—(1.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector of the Privy Council at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, as far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Schedule hereto, have given a certificate to that effect, and a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals in the Form II. set forth in the Schedule; and such certificate and licence shall accompany such animal or animals, and, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any

animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand the same.

(2.) Inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places, and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(3.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection, with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being heated, dirty, over-driven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner, or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(4.) Each animal on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Inspector, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding or marking shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(5.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal in respect of which a certificate of health and licence for movement shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(6.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

2. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order, hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order hereby revoked.

## Interpretation.

3. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

## Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1885."

## Commencement.

5. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin  
Castle, this 11th day of May, 1885.

Edwd. Saxe-Welmar, General.

John Nisak, C.

S. Wolfe Flanagan.

P. J. Korman.

B. Downe.

Samuel Walker.

J. Leutigen.

## SCHEDULE

## Form I.

Part of \_\_\_\_\_

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the above named Port in Ireland, to the Port of \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.

Description of Animals.	No. of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.
	In Trading.	In Figures.	
Cattle, . . .			
Sheep, . . .			
Pigs, . . .			
Goats, . . .			
Domestic Animals not described as above,			
Total No. of Animals, . . .			

End, by \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Applicant, \_\_\_\_\_

Residence, \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

To the Inspector in behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council at the above named Port in Ireland.

## Form II.—Certificate of Health and Licence for Exportation.

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above named Port in Ireland, having examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, do hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease, and do hereby license its or their removal, on this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 from the above named Port in Ireland, to the above named Port in Great Britain.

Signature of Inspector, ———

## NOTICE

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(I) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or,

(II) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

## PORT OF CORK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

ABERDEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the

powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Cork shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order, and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order dated the 31st day of October, 1895, relating to the port of Cork is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 15th day of May, 1896.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. R. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alfred-street, and having an exit at Fennell-quay.

II. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER No. X.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

## ABERDEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in us under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

## I. In this Order—

"The Act of 1873" means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873.

The term "registered owner" means a person registered in pursuance of "The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879," and of "The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of November, 1888."

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1873.

II. Any Local Authority in Ireland may from time to time make regulations for requiring every registered owner of animals in a dairy-yard, cowshed, or other place in their district to keep a register of his animals in a form to be prescribed by the Local Authority, and to be provided by and at the expense of the Local Authority, and for requiring such registered owner to produce at all reasonable times such register to an Inspector or other officer under the Act of 1873.

III. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

IV. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is

objectionable in any particular, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 16th day of June, 1886.

John Nash, C. R. Down.  
P. J. Keenan. John Moore

# THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.  
LONDON DERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

## Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

## Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

## Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of November; one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

## Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Act of 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886:

The Acts of 1878 to 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886.

Animals means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

Carcass means the carcass of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, and part of such a carcass, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and includes, straw, vetches, or other substance commonly used for food of dogs.

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding, or otherwise, for or about animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs:

Article, means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

## Extension of Acts of 1878 to 1886.

5. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Acts of 1878 to 1886 (namely):

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders of Council);

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspection);

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);

Section eight of the Act of 1886 (definition of animals);

and of all other Sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provision of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

## Duty of Police on Notice of Rabies.

6. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule being affected with rabies, or with disease supposed to be rabies, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

## Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.

7. Any person having in his possession or under his charge a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule affected with rabies, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

## Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable grounds to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such rabies, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1886, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

## Public Warning as to Existence of Rabies.

9.—(1) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a kennel, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse), to remove or deface any such placard.

## Special Regulations of Local Authority as to Dogs.

10. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(a.) For providing for the muzzling of dogs:

(b.) For providing for the keeping of dogs under proper control by the owner or person in charge thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by such Regulations;

(c.) For providing for the seizure, detention, and disposal, including slaughter, of stray dogs, or of dogs not muzzled, or of dogs not being kept under proper control in the manner prescribed by such Regulations;

(d.) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of shows or exhibitions of dogs, and the exposing of dogs for exhibition or sale thereof.

## Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement for Rabies.

11. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(a.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies;

(b.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, in which rabies exists, of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule that has been



particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

*General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.*

19.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

*Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.*

20.—(1.) Every person in charge of dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or other officer.

*Offences.*

21.—(1.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards the muzzling of a dog or as regards the keeping of a dog under proper control in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a show or exhibition of a dog or dogs is held in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person holding such show or exhibition, and the occupier of the place where the show or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee or person for the time being in charge of each dog exposed thereat, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, such last-mentioned person knowing the show or exhibition to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a dog, or an animal, or a horse, ass, mule, or the carcass of a dog, or of an animal, or of a horse, ass, or mule is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such dog, animal, horse, ass, mule, or carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person moving, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such dog, animal, horse, ass, mule, or carcass, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order by clipping or waiving, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, or obliterate, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate any mark clipped, painted, or stamped on a dog or on an animal, or on a horse, ass, or mule, as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the dog, animal, horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being

in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleaning or disinfection in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which,—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If a person in charge of dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

*Saving for Dogs Act, 1871, and other Acts.*

22. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the operation of The Dogs Act, 1871, or any local or other Act of Parliament for the same or like purposes.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 10th day of October, 1886.

Edw. Saxe-Weimar, General.  
Michl. Maxim. Hedges Esq. Chamberlain, C.S.  
Hugh Holmes. John Monro.  
J. Lestiboudis.

THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.  
LONDON: HERT.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1873 to 1886, and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

*Short Title.*

1. This Order may be cited as THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

*Extent.*

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

*Commencement.*

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

*Interpretation.*

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

The Acts of 1878 to 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886;

Animals means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other remaining animals, and swine;

Carcass means the carcass of an animal, and part of such a carcass, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, &c., or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Food means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals;

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

Article means Article of this Order;



Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

*Extension of Acts of 1878 to 1886.*

5. Anthrax, that is to say, the disease called or known as anthrax, spleen fever, or spleen apoplexy, of animals, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely)

- Section thirty-one (notice of disease);
- Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);
- Section fifty (powers of Police);
- Section fifty-one (powers of Inspectors);

and of all Sections of the Acts of 1878 to 1886 containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

*Duty of Police on Notice of Anthrax.*

6. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with anthrax, or with disease supposed to be anthrax, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.*

7. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with anthrax, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

*Duty of Inspector to act immediately.*

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such anthrax, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1886, and any Order in Council conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

*Public Warning as to existence of Anthrax.*

9.—(1.) Any Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise of the existence of anthrax in any building, field, or other place with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a building or other like place until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder, &c.*

10. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any building, field, or other place of an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;
- (b) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any building, field, or other place in which anthrax exists of an animal that has been in contact with or in the same building, field, or other place with an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;
- (c) For regulating the taking out of any building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of any provision of any General Order in Council for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as anthrax exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and in case of a building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

*Cleaning and Disinfection of Places for Anthrax.*

11.—(1.) Every cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with anthrax has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (a) The cow-shed or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about any such animal, shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (b) The floor of the cow-shed or other place and all other parts thereof with which the animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be as far as practicable, thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (c) The same parts of the cow-shed or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash.
- (3.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from the cow-shed or other place shall be forthwith disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.
- (3.) Except that where any place as aforesaid is not capable of being so cleaned and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such place be cleaned and disinfected as far as practicable.
- (4.) The provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense, except where the Local Authority have by Regulation made under this Order required the occupier of such place to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupier.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleaning and Disinfection.*

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes or any of them:

- For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about animals affected with or suspected of anthrax and for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.
- For requiring the owners of such utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such owners.
- For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of cow-sheds or other places in which animals suspected of anthrax have been kept while so suspected or have died or been slaughtered.
- For requiring the occupier of cow-sheds or other places and by animals affected with or suspected of anthrax to cleanse and disinfect such cow-sheds or places at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupier.
- (3.) If the owner of any such thing or the occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such Regulation or fails in any respect to observe the same, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, and where the owner of such thing or the occupier of such place fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such thing or place to be cleaned and disinfected and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from

such owner or occupier in any court of competent jurisdiction.

*Obligation on Occupiers and Owners.*

13. Where the power of closing a place, or any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing to be diseased and disinfectant on account of anthrax is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

*Disposal of Carcases.*

14.—(1.) The carcase of every animal—

(a.) that has died of anthrax; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with anthrax;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by License from the Privy Council, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a bone-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a License in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

*Digging up Carcases.*

15. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the License of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

*Weekly Returns as to Anthrax.*

16. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District anthrax, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

*General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.*

17.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

*Production of Licenses, Names and Addresses.*

18.—(1.) Every person in charge of animals being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement License is necessary, shall on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable or of an Inspector or other

officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement License, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

*Offences.*

19.—(1.) If an animal or carcase is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement License thereunder, the owner of the animal or carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or carcase, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping or wadding, or in any other manner, takes out, effects, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, effect, or obliterate, any mark clipped, painted, or stamped on an animal as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If a person in charge of animals being moved where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement License is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 16th day of October, 1886.

Edw. Saxe-Weimar, General.

M. Morris, Hedges Eyre Chatterton, C.S.

Hugh Holmes. John Monroe

J. Levisque.

**IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1886—No. II.**

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

**LONDONDERRY.**

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1885, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from

and immediately after the date hereof, and works in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

111. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animals from the Kingdom of Norway.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 10th day of November, 1886.

Ashbourne, C. J. A. Lawson.  
Hedges Eyre Chatterton. Robert R. Warren.  
C. R. Barry. George A. C. May. John Naish.  
Arthur Kavanagh. John Moore.

# THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1886.—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

## LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. Chapter 35 (Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities) of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 35 of that Order, namely:—

## Chapter 35.—Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities.

112. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

113. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

114. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer, or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

115. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

116. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 115 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 112 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

117. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 114 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

118. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 113 and 114 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

119. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 113 and 114 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

120. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 115 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of his officers.

121. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 114 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

122. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 115 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day, and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

## Interpretation.

2. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

## Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II."

## Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 30th day of December, 1886.

Edw. Saxe-Walmar, General. Ashbourne, C.  
M. E. Hicks-Beach. J. A. Lawson  
P. J. Keenan. Hugh Holmes.  
John Moore. John Young.

# PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, No. XI.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

## LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The area described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be an area infested with Pleuro-pneumonia.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of December, 1886.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

An area in the Poor Law Union of South Dublin and county of Dublin, comprising the townlands of Garrystown or Kingswood, Newlands Deane, Cookstown, and Belpad, situate in the parish of Tullagh, and the townlands of Newlands Deane and Usherstown, in the parish of Clonsilla.

## II.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE I.—Showing the Amounts assessed on the several Unions in Ireland by Sealed Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland dated the 22nd July, 1885,\* and placed to the General Cattle Diseases Fund in pursuance of Section 83 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Union.	Amount Assessed.	Union.	Amount Assessed.	Union.	Amount Assessed.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	70 5 04	Diagh, . . . . .	23 16 34	Magherafeld, . . . . .	90 5 0
Astoria, . . . . .	130 17 41	Donaghmore, . . . . .	42 18 01	Malloy, . . . . .	110 10 04
Ardee, . . . . .	88 7 71	Donagh, . . . . .	35 18 01	Meathdown, . . . . .	45 8 0
Armagh, . . . . .	214 12 44	Downpatrick, . . . . .	144 7 01	Millington, . . . . .	50 9 13
Arthurs, . . . . .	94 3 7	Drughda, . . . . .	130 8 3	Millford, . . . . .	21 3 14
Athy, . . . . .	115 13 114	Droichead West, . . . . .	34 8 71	Millstreet, . . . . .	29 2 4
Ballybarrough, . . . . .	49 0 34	Dublin, North, . . . . .	411 11 24	Minchinstown, . . . . .	24 2 44
Ballina, . . . . .	51 12 1	Dublin, South, . . . . .	709 13 7	Mobill, . . . . .	41 3 5
Ballynasc, . . . . .	61 9 34	Dundalk, . . . . .	112 12 04	Monaghan, . . . . .	98 17 1
Ballynasc, . . . . .	62 10 34	Dunshaughy, . . . . .	11 12 71	Mount Slemish, . . . . .	42 2 5
Ballyscath, . . . . .	46 5 34	Dunsean, . . . . .	99 5 81	Mountmellick, . . . . .	107 2 04
Ballyscath, . . . . .	64 11 8	Dunsean, . . . . .	54 17 34	Mullingar, . . . . .	164 19 04
Ballyscath, . . . . .	136 9 44	Dunstown, . . . . .	34 16 34	Nass, . . . . .	100 0 11
Ballyscath, . . . . .	69 10 5	Dunstable, . . . . .	110 3 14	Nassau, . . . . .	100 16 10
Ballyscath, . . . . .	63 1 2	Dunstable, . . . . .	93 13 91	Nesagh, . . . . .	96 5 1
Ballyscath, . . . . .	90 13 04	Embs, . . . . .	77 8 91	Newcastle, . . . . .	65 12 04
Ballyscath, . . . . .	99 16 54	Enniscorthy, . . . . .	115 10 101	Newport, . . . . .	13 14 104
Ballyscath, . . . . .	74 17 34	Enniscorthy, . . . . .	111 8 11	New Ross, . . . . .	108 14 61
Ballyscath, . . . . .	167 0 114	Enniscorthy, . . . . .	38 9 61	Nerry, . . . . .	172 4 104
Ballyscath, . . . . .	76 14 44	Ferry, . . . . .	108 2 91	Newcastle, . . . . .	142 17 14
Bantry, . . . . .	22 16 04	Galway, . . . . .	68 16 0	Oldcastle, . . . . .	45 8 1
Bantry, . . . . .	41 11 114	Glasnevin, . . . . .	33 1 101	Omagh, . . . . .	30 18 04
Bellah, . . . . .	126 11 54	Glasnevin, . . . . .	21 0 1	Omagh, . . . . .	15 12 84
Bellah, . . . . .	11 5 44	Glasnevin, . . . . .	29 13 61	Parsonstown, . . . . .	107 4 104
Bellah, . . . . .	43 11 54	Glasnevin, . . . . .	93 15 81	Portlaoine, . . . . .	34 18 7
Bellah, . . . . .	77 3 04	Gort, . . . . .	44 17 44	Rathdown, . . . . .	279 15 14
Bellah, . . . . .	29 17 04	Gort, . . . . .	20 8 34	Rathfriland, . . . . .	133 14 24
Bellah, . . . . .	75 9 34	Gort, . . . . .	89 6 54	Rathfriland, . . . . .	38 7 104
Bellah, . . . . .	156 7 114	Gort, . . . . .	40 14 34	Roscommon, . . . . .	67 1 54
Bellah, . . . . .	52 12 04	Gort, . . . . .	21 3 34	Roscommon, . . . . .	74 9 34
Bellah, . . . . .	50 6 31	Kesh, . . . . .	80 10 4	Scriff, . . . . .	26 18 9
Bellah, . . . . .	82 15 01	Kesh, . . . . .	100 5 5	Shilleigh, . . . . .	52 7 04
Bellah, . . . . .	112 0 71	Kesh, . . . . .	99 7 12	Shilleigh, . . . . .	40 10 9
Bellah, . . . . .	68 10 114	Kesh, . . . . .	45 14 91	Skell, . . . . .	15 13 71
Bellah, . . . . .	79 1 04	Kesh, . . . . .	104 5 01	Sligo, . . . . .	102 10 2
Bellah, . . . . .	33 16 114	Kesh, . . . . .	25 9 54	Strahane, . . . . .	100 0 34
Bellah, . . . . .	27 7 101	Kesh, . . . . .	21 7 0	Strahane, . . . . .	21 15 04
Bellah, . . . . .	74 0 61	Kesh, . . . . .	79 12 71	Strahane, . . . . .	20 19 61
Bellah, . . . . .	12 11 51	Kesh, . . . . .	34 13 81	Strahane, . . . . .	49 12 61
Bellah, . . . . .	158 14 51	Kesh, . . . . .	145 18 114	Strahane, . . . . .	68 17 114
Bellah, . . . . .	119 17 14	Kesh, . . . . .	54 18 7	Thames, . . . . .	94 5 84
Bellah, . . . . .	44 4 101	Kesh, . . . . .	62 9 81	Thames, . . . . .	146 15 14
Bellah, . . . . .	18 12 41	Kesh, . . . . .	105 4 34	Thames, . . . . .	42 9 7
Bellah, . . . . .	65 17 71	Kesh, . . . . .	32 10 101	Thames, . . . . .	91 2 01
Bellah, . . . . .	58 14 94	Kesh, . . . . .	72 6 81	Thames, . . . . .	113 11 14
Bellah, . . . . .	22 19 14	Kesh, . . . . .	204 11 3	Thames, . . . . .	90 2 5
Bellah, . . . . .	29 12 114	Kesh, . . . . .	102 17 101	Thames, . . . . .	34 16 14
Bellah, . . . . .	75 0 51	Kesh, . . . . .	31 17 81	Thames, . . . . .	85 16 44
Bellah, . . . . .	107 12 0	Kesh, . . . . .	60 10 34	Thames, . . . . .	47 9 04
Bellah, . . . . .	69 4 54	Kesh, . . . . .	58 9 11	Thames, . . . . .	139 18 04
Bellah, . . . . .	78 8 10	Kesh, . . . . .	169 18 44	Thames, . . . . .	32 0 44
Bellah, . . . . .	309 9 04	Kesh, . . . . .	62 18 61	Thames, . . . . .	112 12 01
Bellah, . . . . .	91 3 104	Kesh, . . . . .	72 9 44	Thames, . . . . .	62 8 114
Bellah, . . . . .	66 4 9	Kesh, . . . . .	149 10 101	Thames, . . . . .	62 8 114
Bellah, . . . . .	45 1 34	Kesh, . . . . .	66 5 31	Thames, . . . . .	62 8 114
				Total, . . . . .	14,436 12 14

\* The previous assessment amounting to £74,379 11s. 6d., was made on the 25th December, 1883. For Statement showing how this Fund is expended, see Table 2.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, during the Year 1886.

## A.—EXPENDITURE DEFRAIDED OUT OF PARLIAMENTARY VOTE.

I.—Salaries:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Officers in Central Office of Veterinary Department, . . . . .		2,348 5 5	
Traveling Inspectors, . . . . .		600 0 0	
Officers engaged in Portal Inspection, . . . . .		7,015 11 0	
II.—Traveling Expenses, . . . . .		773 10 9	
III.—Indemnity, . . . . .		45 1 6	
			11,539 8 5

## B.—EXPENDITURE DEFRAIDED OUT OF GENERAL CATTLE DISEASE FUND.

I.—Amount recovered to Local Authorities in respect of their Expenditure, (a), . . . . .	7,554 19 7
II.—General Veterinary Inspection and Incidence, . . . . .	163 14 10
	7,590 8 5

Total Expenditure, . . . . . £39,318 18 10

(a) For statement in detail of expenditure of Local Authorities see Table 3.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the Year 1886.

UNION.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.*
	Compensation to the Owners of Cattle and Swine Slaughtered.	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
Co. ANTRIM.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . . . .	—	45 5 4	0 18 5	50 5 9	29 1 5
Ballycastle, . . . . .	—	6 0 0	5 1 0	9 1 0	3 0 0
Ballymena, . . . . .	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	11 5 0
Ballymore, . . . . .	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	7 10 0
Belfast, . . . . .	—	164 0 0	—	164 0 0	73 8 8
Larne, . . . . .	—	21 10 0	—	21 10 0	51 17 6
Lisburn, . . . . .	—	99 0 0	2 0 9	30 0 9	—
Co. ARMAGH.					
Armagh, . . . . .	—	70 17 9	—	70 17 9	49 11 8
Lurgan, . . . . .	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	39 0 0
Co. CAVAN.					
Balleborough, . . . . .	—	53 11 0	—	53 11 0	11 15 6
Brownagh, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	2 2 0	32 2 0	17 10 0
Cavan, . . . . .	—	64 0 0	6 0 8	70 0 8	45 0 0
Coeshill, . . . . .	—	77 18 0	—	77 18 0	30 10 0
Co. DONEGAL.					
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	—	53 6 5	—	53 6 5	10 0 0
Donegal, . . . . .	—	16 0 0	—	15 0 0	11 5 0
Dunmaghy, . . . . .	—	29 0 0	—	29 0 0	54 16 0
Glenties, . . . . .	—	1 6 6	—	1 6 6	4 10 0
Inchewan, . . . . .	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	—
Lettistown, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	15 0 0
Millford, . . . . .	—	26 5 0	—	56 5 0	22 10 0
Stranish, . . . . .	—	1 12 0	—	1 12 0	—
Co. DOW.					
Bartholme, . . . . .	—	46 0 0	—	46 0 0	17 5 0
Dowpatrick, . . . . .	5 5 0	19 10 0	0 7 6	25 2 6	6 0 0
Kilkee, . . . . .	—	3 3 0	—	3 3 0	1 11 6
Nenagh, . . . . .	—	92 0 0	—	92 0 0	45 0 0
Newtownards, . . . . .	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	5 0 0
Co. FERMANAGH.					
Bomballin, . . . . .	—	59 13 0	0 9 6	60 2 6	48 10 3
Erinstown, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	15 0 0
Larne, . . . . .	—	16 6 0	—	16 6 0	10 12 6
Co. LONGFORD.					
Colmash, . . . . .	—	25 0 0	2 2 6	27 2 6	12 10 0
Longford, . . . . .	—	24 12 9	—	24 12 9	11 12 3
Longdowny, . . . . .	—	62 3 0	—	62 3 0	91 10 4
Magherafelt, . . . . .	—	23 5 3	—	23 5 3	9 10 2
Co. MONAGHAN.					
Corribanstown, . . . . .	—	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	45 0 0
Corribanstown, . . . . .	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	24 7 6
Clonoe, . . . . .	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	7 10 0
Monaghan, . . . . .	—	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	13 10 0

\* It may occur the amounts entered in this column include some repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1886 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

## EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1886—continued.

Towns.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Civil Service Fund.*
	Contribution to the General Civil Service Fund.	Salaries and Expenses of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Co. TYRONE.</b>					
Castlederg, . . . . .	—	9 16 0	—	9 16 0	4 18 0
Clagher, . . . . .	—	20 10 0	—	20 10 0	10 5 0
Coonestown, . . . . .	—	10 12 6	—	10 12 6	8 0 0
Dungannon, . . . . .	—	80 0 0	1 5 0	81 5 0	15 0 0
Gortin, . . . . .	—	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	2 0 6
Omagh, . . . . .	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	5 10 0
Strabane, . . . . .	—	11 14 6	—	11 14 6	7 7 2
<b>TOTAL, ULSTER, . . .</b>	<b>£ 0 0</b>	<b>1,420 8 3</b>	<b>19 7 4</b>	<b>1,440 6 7</b>	<b>911 17 11</b>
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>					
<b>Co. CLARE.</b>					
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	—	14 10 0	—	14 10 0	35 15 0
Carrook, . . . . .	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—
Ennis, . . . . .	—	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	40 17 9
Ennistymon, . . . . .	—	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	—
Kilblacort, . . . . .	—	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	54 0 0
Kilrush, . . . . .	—	57 10 1	—	57 10 1	24 10 0
Scarriff, . . . . .	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	—
Tulla, . . . . .	—	99 10 0	—	99 10 0	—
<b>Co. COCK.</b>					
Bandon, . . . . .	—	47 4 0	—	47 4 0	56 8 0
Barry, . . . . .	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—
Cashelstown, . . . . .	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	5 0 0
Clonakilly, . . . . .	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	15 2 6
Cork, . . . . .	—	104 0 6	—	104 0 6	—
Dunstraw, . . . . .	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—
Ferry, . . . . .	—	47 2 5	—	47 2 5	23 11 2
Kesh, . . . . .	—	63 0 0	—	63 0 0	31 10 0
Kinsale, . . . . .	—	39 12 0	4 0 0	43 12 0	12 4 6
Macroom, . . . . .	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—
Malton, . . . . .	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	24 10 0
Midleton, . . . . .	—	62 12 0	1 0 0	63 12 0	25 2 0
Mitchelstown, . . . . .	—	24 0 0	—	24 0 0	12 0 0
Richmond, . . . . .	—	25 0 0	0 1 2	25 1 2	19 2 8
Shan, . . . . .	—	26 0 0	—	26 0 0	18 0 0
Shan, . . . . .	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0
Tonahill, . . . . .	—	57 4 0	2 2 0	59 6 0	12 9 3
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>					
Cahergreen, . . . . .	—	28 7 0	0 6 0	29 3 0	19 6 6
Dingle, . . . . .	—	15 16 0	1 17 0	17 13 0	4 5 6
Kearney, . . . . .	—	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	4 0 0
Killarney, . . . . .	—	158 0 0	—	158 0 0	—
Lisnavea, . . . . .	—	91 7 0	2 2 4	93 9 4	42 18 10
Trillick, . . . . .	—	121 11 0	—	121 11 0	74 4 4
<b>Co. LIMERICK.</b>					
Croom, . . . . .	—	114 10 0	—	114 10 0	57 15 0
Glou, . . . . .	—	14 15 0	—	14 15 0	90 12 1
Kilnabrock, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	25 0 0
Limerick, . . . . .	—	132 0 0	—	132 0 0	—
Newcastle, . . . . .	11 4 0†	60 0 0	—	71 4 0	59 10 0
Rathfriland, . . . . .	—	82 19 2	—	82 19 2	38 10 0
<b>Co. TYPERRARY.</b>					
Berrigane, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	22 10 0
Carick-on-Deer, . . . . .	—	85 3 2	0 1 6	85 4 8	55 12 7
Cashel, . . . . .	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	40 0 0
Claydon, . . . . .	—	66 0 0	—	66 0 0	32 10 0
Clonmel, . . . . .	—	94 0 0	—	94 0 0	49 17 6
Donagh, . . . . .	4 17 0†	30 0 0	—	34 17 0	39 6 0
Donera, . . . . .	—	30 0 10	—	30 0 10	98 10 3
Thurles, . . . . .	20 0 0†	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	15 0 0
Tipperary, . . . . .	—	90 0 0	—	90 0 0	63 0 0

\*The money repaid to the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1886, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in previous years.

† In these cases the amounts entered represent contributions paid by the authorities to the Local Authorities.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1886—continued.

Towns.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Civil Service Fund.*
	Compensation to the Officers of Civil and Marine Departments.	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—cont.					
Co. WATERFORD.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Berginora, . . . . .	—	110 0 0	—	110 0 0	—
Kilmacshock, . . . . .	1 7 6†	75 15 0	0 19 2	89 12 8	40 19 6
Lisane, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—
Waterford, . . . . .	61 9 6†	144 8 7	1 19 7	207 10 8	55 9 11
Total, Munster, . . . . .	56 11 6	2,624 7 6	15 6 3	2,738 5 3	1,180 1 2
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
Co. CARLOW.					
Carlow, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	25 0 0
Co. DUBLIN.					
Belvedere, . . . . .	79 15 0	204 10 0	46 8 10	329 12 10	129 0 8
Dublin, North, . . . . .	472 0 0	638 11 0	6 14 10	1,117 5 10	628 15 7
Dublin, South, . . . . .	2,844 19 6	768 10 6	10 12 5	3,623 15 7	1,659 3 1
Enochstown, . . . . .	1,847 5 0	390 0 0	81 8 4	2,318 12 4	681 3 4
Co. KILDARE.					
Athy, . . . . .	1 8 6†	79 0 5	2 2 0	75 10 11	33 4 3
Cellbridge, . . . . .	69 18 3 6	103 3 6	0 15 4	174 15 1	97 4 1
Nam, . . . . .	125 14 0 6	82 14 0	1 5 5	209 12 5	48 0 6
Co. KILKERRY.					
Callan, . . . . .	—	42 0 0	—	42 0 0	—
Castlemore, . . . . .	—	34 5 0	0 4 0	34 9 0	17 12 9
Kilkenny, . . . . .	—	72 10 0	0 3 0	72 13 0	34 14 8
Thomastown, . . . . .	—	100 15 0	—	100 15 0	41 10 0
Uringford, . . . . .	5 15 0	35 15 0	—	22 10 0	14 7 6
Knock's Co.					
Edenderry, . . . . .	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—
Parsonstown, . . . . .	—	59 10 0	—	59 10 0	39 0 0
Tullamore, . . . . .	—	56 10 0	0 7 0	56 17 0	31 15 0
Co. LONGFORD.					
Ballymahon, . . . . .	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	33 0 0
Grinstead, . . . . .	1 10 0†	45 16 8	—	47 6 8	17 16 9
Longford, . . . . .	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	17 10 0
Co. LOUTH.					
Ardee, . . . . .	—	48 0 0	—	48 0 0	24 0 0
Drighda, . . . . .	24 15 0	160 0 0	10 9 8	177 4 8	80 7 6
Droghda, . . . . .	—	94 0 0	7 8 6	101 8 6	23 10 0
Co. MEATH.					
Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	54 15 0	108 4 0	7 5 1	169 4 1	—
Kells, . . . . .	18 10 0†	161 8 0	1 1 0	177 19 0	69 10 3
Norwich, . . . . .	80 5 0 6	92 9 2	—	102 7 2	45 16 6
Oldcastle, . . . . .	8 5 0	37 5 1	1 10 0	47 0 1	22 15 0
Trim, . . . . .	246 10 0	95 4 0	2 11 3	344 5 3	120 12 6
Queen's Co.					
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	25 3
Dunaghamore, . . . . .	—	36 2 10	—	36 2 10	31 14 7
Mounsmellek, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	50 3 2
Co. WESTMIDLANDS.					
Athlone, . . . . .	—	31 13 4	—	31 13 4	16 7 8
Delvin, . . . . .	—	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	15 15 0
Mullingar, . . . . .	—	70 0 0	0 14 0	70 14 0	15 5 1
Co. WEXFORD.					
Bonmahon, . . . . .	—	10 0 0	35 12 0	35 12 0	927 15 9
Garry, . . . . .	51 9 6†	85 5 0	4 8 2	41 19 2	12 6 10
New Ross, . . . . .	—	126 14 4	9 0 9	126 15 1	67 9 0
Wexford, . . . . .	—	69 0 0	3 16 0	63 16 0	71 2 4
Co. WICKLOW.					
Ballingin, . . . . .	73 2 6	70 0 0	6 11 9	149 14 3	81 12 4
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	55 7 6†	45 0 0	—	100 7 6	92 6 0
Salisbury, . . . . .	20 16 3†	31 3 7	3 9 0	123 8 10	16 9 6
Total, Leinster, . . . . .	4,356 12 6	4,002 15 9	221 13 1	2,719 19 6	4,029 12 10

\* In every case the amounts referred to in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1886, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In those cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for discharge of rates only.  
 64 of this amount, 40 11 6, was paid in compensation for discharge of rates.  
 14 11 6  
 50 0 0

TABLE 5.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1886—continued.

Unions.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Public Funds.
	Compensation to the Owners of Cattle and Swine Slaughtered.	Abattoirs and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
Co. GALWAY.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	22 15 0
Clifden, . . . . .	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	—
Galway, . . . . .	1 12 6†	44 10 0	2 5 0	48 8 6	26 11 5
Glenamaddy, . . . . .	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	17 10 0
Port, . . . . .	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	2 0 0
Longford, . . . . .	—	55 0 0	—	55 0 0	15 12 6
Mount Bellew, . . . . .	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0
Oughmoot, . . . . .	—	19 15 0	—	19 15 0	9 17 6
Portlanna, . . . . .	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	21 17 6
Tam, . . . . .	2 0 0†	91 15 0	—	93 15 0	103 3 9
Co. LATER.					
Carrik-on-Shannon, . . . . .	5 7 6	70 0 0	—	79 7 6	39 15 9
Macorshannon, . . . . .	—	41 9 6	—	41 9 6	14 2 0
Mill, . . . . .	—	66 15 4	—	66 15 4	30 10 2
Co. MAYO.					
Bellina, . . . . .	—	111 5 8	1 0 0	112 5 8	67 15 2
Ballinacree, . . . . .	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	34 12 1
Beltmullet, . . . . .	—	23 1 4	—	23 1 4	24 16 0
Castlebar, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	29 12 0
Chesham, . . . . .	—	27 7 0	—	27 7 0	20 11 0
Kilalea, . . . . .	—	64 0 4	—	64 0 4	32 0 2
Swetford, . . . . .	—	96 17 8	—	96 17 8	73 0 8
Westport, . . . . .	—	17 0 0	2 12 6	19 12 6	—
Co. ROSSNORE.					
Bally, . . . . .	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	41 0 0
Castletown, . . . . .	—	90 0 0	—	90 0 0	33 15 0
Roscommon, . . . . .	—	31 0 0	—	31 0 0	15 0 0
Strokestown, . . . . .	—	74 0 0	2 5 0	76 5 0	37 0 0
Co. SLIGO.					
Droghda West, . . . . .	—	46 5 0	—	46 5 0	28 9 6
Sligo, . . . . .	—	100 14 4	—	100 14 4	32 5 0
Tobacco, . . . . .	—	28 13 11	—	28 13 11	—
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT.	13 0 0	1,451 9 1	6 3 6	1,479 12 7	732 18 3
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.					
ULSTER, . . . . .	5 5 0	1,439 8 3	10 7 4	1,464 0 7	911 17 11
MIDLAND, . . . . .	96 11 6	2,034 7 6	15 6 3	2,126 5 5	1,380 1 2
LEINSTER, . . . . .	5,324 12 6	4,362 12 2	221 13 1	9,710 15 4	4,529 12 10
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	13 0 0	1,451 9 1	6 3 6	1,479 12 7	732 18 3
TOTAL, IRELAND, . . . . .	5,333 9 0†	9,777 18 7	274 10 2	15,385 17 9	7,354 10 7

\* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1886 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for slaughtered cattle only.

‡ Of the total sum of £279 12s. 6d. was paid in compensation for slaughtered cattle, and the remainder, £2,064 12s. 6d., in compensation for slaughtered swine.

### III.—STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

#### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN DUBLIN.

The special inspection by Government Veterinary Inspectors of the dairy-yards in the city of Dublin and its vicinity, which was instituted in January, 1885, and carried on until May, 1885, with a view to assist in suppressing Pleuro-pneumonia in the North and South Dublin Unions, was resumed in October, 1885, and continued up to the end of May, 1886.

During this latter period there were 149 outbreaks of Pleuro-pneumonia in the North and South Dublin Unions, and 553 cattle were slaughtered.

In the year 1885, 234 outbreaks of the disease occurred in these Unions, and 763 cattle were attacked of which 762 were slaughtered, and one died, being a decrease of forty-two outbreaks and 207 cases, as compared with the numbers for the year 1883.

The special inspections again recommenced in October last, and are still proceeding.

Except in the Metropolitan District, the country has been comparatively free from Pleuro-pneumonia during the year.



TABLE 1.—Showing the Number of Live Stock in each year from 1874 to 1891, inclusive.  
(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns.)

Year.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
1874. . . . .	547,272	170,430	4,154,756	6,641,089	1,099,185	246,719
1875. . . . .	546,118	169,265	4,115,280	6,281,047	1,197,005	275,364
1876. . . . .	556,362	184,718	4,117,480	6,204,167	1,403,642	294,069
1877. . . . .	573,498	199,843	3,997,590	5,945,289	1,491,712	287,287
1878. . . . .	586,415	208,484	3,935,730	4,085,131	1,591,399	275,574
1879. . . . .	596,399	214,128	4,007,778	4,007,983	1,691,185	270,448
1880. . . . .	593,130	208,307	3,999,317	3,982,452	1,691,989	285,780
1881. . . . .	574,748	187,143	3,856,866	3,886,198	1,696,530	266,076
1882. . . . .	564,055	187,782	3,807,511	3,871,798	1,436,120	261,575
1883. . . . .	561,427	189,700	4,004,362	3,919,343	1,369,564	263,146
1884. . . . .	562,429	191,549	4,112,769	3,828,317	1,296,559	254,411
1885. . . . .	576,686	187,170	4,238,621	3,475,856	1,398,899	264,457
1886. . . . .	570,586	186,983	4,104,627	3,367,983	1,363,148	266,132
Difference in Numbers between 1883 and 1886. . . . .	Increase, 1,559	Decrease, 967	Decrease, 41,084	Decrease, 130,854	Decrease, 3,566	Increase, 1,605

TABLE 2.—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases in Ireland during each of the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

Disease.	Description of Animals.	Year.	Number of Animals reported from.	Number of Animals and Cattle (including those of the same kind) reported from the Local Authorities.	Animals attacked.		Disposed of.			
					Remaining diseased at the close of the year.	Attacked in each year.	Recovered.	Died.	Exported.	Number of Animals reported at the end of each year.
FLEVO-PNEUMONIA.	Cattle.	1878	86	1,805	—	5,781	5,781	147	—	—
		1879	20	516	—	5,201	5,201	30	—	—
		1880	21	520	—	5,245	5,245	42	—	—
		1881	89	763	—	5,160	5,160	37	—	—
		1882	17	434	1	5,141	5,141	28	—	—
		1883	10	401	—	5,281	5,281	36	—	—
		1884	6	465	—	5,194	5,194	31	—	—
		1885	16	568	—	5,166	5,166	31	—	—
		1886	4	545	—	5,006	5,006	9	—	—
		1887	—	—	—	504	—	—	—	—
FEET-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	1878	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1882	30	8,639	—	11,479	11,479	314	111,561	181
		1883	13	81	794	5,170	5,170	9	1,702	—
		1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1887	—	—	—	1,818	—	—	—	—
SKEET SCAR.	Sheep.	1878	20	—	—	5,002	5,002	—	—	—
		1879	22	102	—	1,401	1,401	0	1,201	67
		1880	91	161	47	5,645	5,645	170	24	1,201
		1881	20	747	405	3,893	3,893	161	24	1,201
		1882	58	278	304	5,002	5,002	66	28	1,201
		1883	97	239	510	5,445	5,445	124	30	1,201
		1884	28	575	689	6,101	6,101	309	216	1,201
		1885	21	841	1,805	5,481	5,481	37	34	1,201
		1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1887	13	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
GLANDERS.	Horses.	1878	10	39	—	85	85	—	—	—
		1879	4	17	—	36	36	—	—	—
		1880	7	16	—	90	90	—	—	—
		1881	7	16	—	29	29	—	—	—
		1882	7	12	—	14	14	—	—	—
		1883	6	7	—	15	15	—	—	—
		1884	2	8	—	12	12	—	—	—
		1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FANCY.	Horses.	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	2	16	—	10	10	—	—	—
		1881	2	6	—	8	8	—	—	—
		1882	0	0	—	2	2	—	—	—
		1883	6	0	—	6	6	—	—	—
		1884	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
		1885	5	0	—	0	0	—	—	—
		1886	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	—
		1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ENTER FEVER.	Swine.	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	10	30	—	100	100	40	100	40
		1880	18	40	—	175	175	30	100	30
		1881	20	50	—	250	250	34	200	34
		1882	88	610	—	1,100	1,100	82	400	100
		1883	23	215	16	545	545	17	400	100
		1884	54	625	0	1,011	1,011	100	500	204
		1885	81	685	20	1,650	1,650	173	513	38
		1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASTHMA.	Animals.	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RABIES.	De.	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	14	—	—	40	41	1	—	—





TABLE 3.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union during

[illegible]



TABLE 3.—Number of Cases of *Pneumo-Pneumonia* reported in each Union during

Union.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.		
	No. Reported.	No. Died.	Total Reported.	No. Reported.	No. Died.	Total Reported.	No. Reported.	No. Died.	Total Reported.	No. Reported.	No. Died.	Total Reported.	No. Reported.	No. Died.	Total Reported.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>															
<b>Co. CARLOW.</b>															
Carlow, . . . . .	7	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>															
Edinburgh, . . . . .	36	6	42	36	—	36	125	1	126	35	4	39	12	—	12
Colridge, (a) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, North, . . . . .	740	32	772	652	3	655	677	3	680	616	3	619	418	1	420
Dublin, South, . . . . .	985	5	990	804	5	809	816	8	824	611	5	616	372	3	375
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	185	5	190	161	—	161	32	2	34	165	5	170	215	3	218
<b>Co. KILDARE.</b>															
Athy, (b) . . . . .	5	—	5	13	—	13	2	—	2	—	—	—	33	4	37
Colridge, . . . . .	75	3	78	57	—	57	37	—	37	32	1	33	35	—	35
Nam., . . . . .	17	1	18	42	2	44	6	—	6	—	—	—	35	—	35
Enniscorthy, (c) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Co. KILKENNY.</b>															
Callan, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Callanmore, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcenny, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomastown, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uphall, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>King's Co.</b>															
Edinburgh, . . . . .	4	6	10	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parsonstown, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullamore, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Co. LIMERICK.</b>															
Edinburgh, . . . . .	15	5	20	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grass, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Co. LOUTH.</b>															
Ardee, (d) . . . . .	24	5	29	8	—	8	—	—	—	23	—	23	3	—	3
Drighda, (e) . . . . .	65	5	70	74	1	75	5	—	5	35	1	36	16	—	16
Dundalk, . . . . .	74	5	79	35	1	36	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Co. MEATH.</b>															
Ardee, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drighda, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	145	8	153	15	7	22	70	4	74	35	1	36	23	8	31
Kells, . . . . .	58	8	66	7	—	7	1	—	1	5	—	5	—	—	—
Nam., . . . . .	52	—	52	51	—	51	18	—	18	18	—	18	—	—	—
Oldcastle, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trim, . . . . .	56	5	61	65	2	67	8	—	8	8	—	8	12	—	12
<b>Queen's Co.</b>															
Aberfeldy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Athy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donaghmore, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moontashill, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Co. WESTMEATH.</b>															
Abbeey, . . . . .	—	—	—	13	2	15	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delin, . . . . .	6	—	6	30	3	33	—	—	—	18	1	19	1	—	1
Millington, . . . . .	65	2	67	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Co. WEXFORD.</b>															
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	55	4	59	30	5	35	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Geary, . . . . .	1	—	1	8	2	10	5	—	5	20	—	20	—	—	—
New Ross, . . . . .	6	8	14	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, . . . . .	11	2	13	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Co. WICKLOW.</b>															
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	25	—	25	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Leinster, . . . . .	2,211	74	2,285	1,217	24	1,241	1,202	25	1,227	2,220	37	2,257	1,250	27	1,277

\* One animal recovered from disease.

† Includes two months that occurred.

(a) See also Co. Wicklow.

(b) See also Co. Wicklow.

(c) See also Co. Wicklow.

(d) See also Co. Wicklow.

(e) See also Co. Wicklow.

the Years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886—continued.

1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.			TOWNS.
No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Attended.	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Attended.	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Attended.	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Attended.	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Co. LANCASH.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Co. DUBLIN.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Balderny.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Calderny.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dublin, North.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dublin, South.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kathleen.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Co. KILGARR.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ady.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Colleton.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wex.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bellingham.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Co. KILKENNY.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Culm.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Canowmore.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kilkeny.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Thomstown.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ullingford.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Winterton.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	King's Co.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blowery.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fingertown.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tullamore.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Keweenaw.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Co. LONGFORD.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ballymore.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Longford.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Co. LOUTH.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Arden.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Droghda.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dunderry Mts.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kells.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Meem.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Glenties.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Town.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Queen's Co.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Abbeystown.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Atty.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dunghmore.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Monksfield.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Co. WEXFORD.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Arden.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Droghda.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Malting.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Co. WEXFORD.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Enniscorthy.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Geary.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	New Ross.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wexford.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Co. WEXFORD.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bellingham.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kathleen.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kathleen.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	St. Vincent.
1,250	25	1,275	1,275	25	1,300	1,300	25	1,325	1,325	25	1,350	Total Leinster.]







TABLE 4.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1886, with the Number of Cattle reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

	Number of Counties reported to have fresh outbreaks of the disease.	Farms or other Places.				Weekly Deaths in Infected Places.		Cattle Attacked.		Forward Cattle.			
		Number which were reported to have fresh outbreaks of the disease during the year.	Number upon which fresh outbreaks of the disease were reported to have occurred during the year.	Total Number of Cattle in the County during the year.	Total Number of Cattle in the County during the year.	Sloughed.	Recovered.	Remaining Unrecovered from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND, ...	4	14	343	237	100	228	—	1,050	1,061	9	—	—	—
Provinces													
Ulster, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munster, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leinster, ...	4	14	343	357	101	228	—	1,050	1,061	9	—	—	—
Connaught, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	Unions												
Dublin, ...	Belthorough, ...	—	13	13	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
	Colbridge, ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
	North Dublin, ...	2	63	63	1	54	—	103	167	1	—	—	—
	South Dublin, ...	2	171	180	1	91	—	295	265	—	—	—	—
	Ballinacorney, ...	—	63	—	—	—	—	184	181	3	—	—	—
	Ballinacorney, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Colbridge, ...	—	4	4	23	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
	Naas, ...	—	26	10	8	—	—	16	12	1	—	—	—
	Drogheda, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
	Drogheda, ...	1	2	0	23	—	—	15	14	1	—	—	—
	Naas, ...	—	2	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Yates, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	21	20	1	—	—	—
	Belthorough, ...	—	3	3	28	—	—	9	7	2	—	—	—
Total, ...		14	343	357	101	228	—	1,050	1,061	9	—	—	—

TABLE 5.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of ANTHRAX were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1886, with the number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.\*

	Number of Counties reported to have fresh outbreaks of the disease.	Farms or other Places.				Weekly Deaths in Infected Places.		Animals Attacked.		Forward Animals.			
		Number which were reported to have fresh outbreaks of the disease during the year.	Number upon which fresh outbreaks of the disease were reported to have occurred during the year.	Total Number of Animals in the County during the year.	Total Number of Animals in the County during the year.	Sloughed.	Recovered.	Remaining Unrecovered from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND, ...	3	—	3	3*	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Provinces													
Ulster, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munster, ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Leinster, ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Connaught, ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Counties	Unions												
Berry, ...	Tylen, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Roberts, ...	Naas, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Reconnaissance, ...	Reconnaissance, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total—Inland, ...		—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—

\* The Anthrax Outbreaks occurred here from and after the 1st November, 1886.

TABLE 6.—Number of Farms or Other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of GRAMMERS were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1886, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or Other Places.			Horses Attacked.		Disposed Horses.			
		Number which were attacked with one or more outbreaks of the distemper.	Number upon which fresh outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number of outbreaks during the year.	Recovering from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remained.
IRELAND, ...	5	—	5	5	—	18	18	—	—	—
PROVINCES.										
ULSTER, ...	5	—	5	5	—	18	18	—	—	—
MUNSTER, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTIES.	TOWNS.									
Armagh, ...	Belfast, ...	—	4	4	—	18	18	—	—	—
Cavan, ...	Cavan, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Down, ...	Downpatrick, ...	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
Londonderry, ...	Coleraine, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tyrone, ...	Castle, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total—Ireland, ...		—	8	8	—	18	18	—	—	—

TABLE 7.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of FARMY were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1886 with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

COUNTY.	TOWNS.	Number of Outbreaks reported from.	Farms or other Places.				Horses Attacked.		Disposed Horses.			
			Number which were attacked in the course of the year, and of the particulars.	Number upon which fresh outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number of outbreaks during the year.	No. of horses attacked from the previous year.	Remaining Horses from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND, ...		4	1	3	4	1	3	3	—	—	1	—
<b>PROVINCES.</b>												
ULSTER, ...		3	1	2	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER, ...		1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
CONNAUGHT, ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>COUNTIES.</b>												
County ...	County ...											
Cavan, ...	Reenboy, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Down, ...	Downpatrick, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, ...	Lisnaveilly, ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wexford, ...	Uxbridge, ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—Ireland, ...		—	1	3	4	1	3	3	—	—	1	—

TABLE 8.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1886, with the number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

	Number of Outbreaks reported from.	Farms or other Places.				Healthy Swine on Infected Premises.		Swine Attacked.		Disposed Swine.			
		Swine which were killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.	Swine which were reported to have been killed with the disease during the year.
IRELAND, ...	23	18	495	510	18	53	56	1,630	331	979	311	15	
<i>Provinces.</i>													
ULSTER, ...	3	—	11	11	—	—	—	15	—	6	9	—	
MUNSTER, ...	6	4	188	194	4	95	19	353	117	356	109	3	
LEINSTER, ...	11	8	281	289	14	8	13	1,007	230	537	191	12	
CONNAUGHT, ...	3	1	15	16	—	—	1	55	4	20	2	—	
<i>Counties.</i>													
CALAN, ...	Ballybrough, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
... ..	Buraby, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	
... ..	Cavan, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	
LONDONDERRY, ...	Coleraine, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	
TYRONE, ...	Omagh, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	
CLARE, ...	Kilrush, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	10	—	8	2	—	
... ..	Southern, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	7	—	6	1	—	
CORK, ...	Forney, ...	—	2	2	—	5	—	7	—	4	3	—	
... ..	Malin, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
... ..	Youghal, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	8	1	—	
KERRY, ...	Dingle, ...	2	38	37	—	—	3	69	3	35	16	—	
... ..	Killarney, ...	—	28	26	—	—	—	33	1	14	18	—	
... ..	Lisena, ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	13	—	20	3	—	
... ..	Trillick, ...	—	10	10	—	11	—	87	—	64	23	—	
LIMERICK, ...	Croon, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	16	—	9	7	—	
... ..	Kilnablock, ...	—	12	12	—	—	—	67	2	37	6	2	
... ..	Lisnabry, ...	2	2	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
... ..	Kilrush, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
... ..	Minchikilme, ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ..	Newcastle, ...	—	11	11	—	—	—	27	16	8	—	—	
... ..	Bathurst, ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	
TIPPERARY, ...	Carraig-on-Bail, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	—	
... ..	Claghra, ...	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ..	Clonmel, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	
... ..	Nough, ...	—	7	7	—	3	—	—	—	4	3	—	
... ..	Roscrea, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	25	4	6	16	—	
... ..	Trillick, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
... ..	Tipperary, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	27	10	14	3	—	
WATERFORD, ...	Carraig-on-Bail, ...	—	5	5	—	—	—	13	3	8	1	—	
... ..	Dangarrin, ...	—	7	7	—	—	—	10	2	6	2	—	
... ..	Kilnabrock, ...	—	9	9	—	—	—	19	2	15	2	—	
... ..	Waterford, ...	—	30	30	1	11	—	193	69	56	—	—	
CARLOW, ...	Ballingin, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	13	—	6	7	—	
... ..	Carlow, ...	—	16	16	—	—	—	29	2	20	13	—	
... ..	New Ross, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	46	—	31	4	—	
... ..	St. John's, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	
DUBLIN, ...	Coleraine, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ..	North Dublin, ...	—	6	6	13	—	—	30	—	16	16	—	
... ..	South Dublin, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	15	5	6	4	—	
... ..	Rathdown, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	
KILDARE, ...	Athy, ...	—	18	18	—	—	—	43	2	28	13	—	
... ..	Ballingin, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	8	—	2	5	—	
... ..	Nana, ...	—	22	22	—	—	—	63	28	17	8	—	

TABLE 8.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1886, with the number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered—continued.

Counties.	Unions.	Farms or other Places.				Healthy Swine on Infected Premises.		Swine Attacked.		Diseased Swine.			
		Number which were infected with the disease during the year.	Number of farms which were infected during the year.	Total Number of Swine on the farms infected with the disease during the year.	Destroyed.	Recovered.	For Slaughter, Dressed, or otherwise disposed of during the year.	At- tacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.	
Kilkenny.	Callan.	—	5	5	—	—	—	29	—	56	13	—	—
	Carroon-on-Str.	—	4	4	—	—	—	11	—	7	4	—	—
	Corkinacor.	—	4	4	—	—	—	9	—	5	4	—	—
	Kilkenny.	—	12	12	—	—	—	63	—	45	16	—	—
	Thomastown.	—	13	13	—	—	—	54	—	46	5	—	—
	Uringford.	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Kilg's.	Roosca.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Tullamore.	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Longford.	Granard.	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	—	5	1	—	—
Meath.	Culkeeliga.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Kells.	—	23	23	1	—	—	58	7	19	10	—	—
	Nassau.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Oldcastle.	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	1	3	1	—	—
Queen's.	Abbeyfeale.	—	4	4	—	—	—	23	2	14	4	—	—
	Arky.	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Carlow.	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	—
	Donaghmore.	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	3	4	—	—
	Mountmellick.	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Westmeath.	Athlone.	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Wexford.	Enniscorthy.	—	23	23	—	—	—	6	—	9	63	10	—
	Garry.	—	9	9	—	—	—	26	10	10	6	—	—
	New Ross.	—	14	15	—	3	—	2	127	5	105	10	—
	Wexford.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—
Wicklow.	Baldinglass.	—	2	2	—	—	—	19	—	6	11	—	—
	Bathfrum.	—	41	42	—	—	1	29	63	18	1	—	1
	Ballisaleigh.	—	13	13	—	—	—	35	29	6	—	—	—
Galway.	Galway.	—	5	5	—	—	—	9	2	7	—	—	—
	Loughrea.	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	2	3	1	—	—
	Moorthelaw.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mayo.	Claremorris.	—	5	5	—	—	—	6	—	5	1	—	—
Monaghan.	Athlone.	—	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	—
Total for Ireland.		13	495	510	18	33	25	1,630	561	979	311	13	—

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF CASES OF RABIES IN THE COUNTIES OF IRELAND, REPORTED BY THE INSPECTORS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1888, WITH THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED, TO HAVE BEEN KILLED, AND TO HAVE DIED.\*

	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Animals attacked during the year.*	Number of Domestic Animals Killed						Number Died from the Disease.
			In Public places.	Upon Private Premises.					
				Dogs.	Dogs.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Horses.	
IRELAND.	14	42	5	20	8	4	1	3	1
PROVINCES.									
ULSTER.	6	14	9	8	—	2	1	—	1
MUNSTER.	4	24	1	10	8	2	—	3	—
LEINSTER.	8	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT.	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTIES.									
Armagh.	Ballycastle.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Ballymena.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Ballymoney.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Armagh.	Larne.	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cavan.	Bewboy.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down.	Banbridge.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonerry.	Coleraine.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Lisnawry.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Magherafelt.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Tyrone.	Castlederg.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cork.	Malton.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry.	Cahersiveen.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Killarney.	6	—	4	—	1	—	1	—
Limerick.	Croora.	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Limerick.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary.	Tipperary.	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Thurles.	10	—	4	3	1	—	2	—
Dublin.	South Dublin.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow.	Bathdown.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Galway.	Longkrea.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim.	Burnboy.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Ireland.		42	5	20	8	4	1	3	1

\* The Rabies Order came into force from and after the 1st November, 1886.

TABLE 10.—Number of Farms or other places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SHEEP-SCAB were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1886, and the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

[illegible]

\* In addition to the above 27 sheep affected with the disease, were obtained at various ports. For particulars, see Table II.

TABLE 11.—Return showing the Number of Animals brought for Shipment to various Ports, and detained by the Government Veterinary Inspectors as being afflicted with Contagious Disease during the year 1884.

Port.	No. of Animals deceased.	Disease	Port.	No. of Animals deceased.	Disease
Belfast, . . .	8	Sheep Scab.	Glasgow, . . .	1	Sheep Scab.
Colony, . . .	9	"	Wexford, . . .	3	"
Cork, . . .	4	"			
Dublin, . . .	5	"			
Down, . . .	4	"	Total, . . .	27	





## IV.—STATISTICS AS TO ANIMAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

TABLE I.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years from 1878 to 1886 inclusive.

Year.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			PIGS.				Total Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.	Value, £.	Males or Females.	Mark or Unmarked.	Total Animals.	
	Down, Scotch, and Cork.					Total.	Lamb.	Total.	Pigs.	Total.	Value, £.	Males or Females.						
	Ful Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Class.	Total.													
1875.	261,641	485,719	4,316	751,676	27,704	751,676	131,271	812,719	455,137	31,200	1,338,767	4,454	47	6,413	16,301	22,441	309	3,365,692
1876.	282,587	555,244	4,812	842,643	30,584	842,643	131,259	812,811	271,679	31,044	1,515,534	4,367	45	5,128	15,115	20,210	21	3,772,815
1877.	325,165	412,282	5,812	743,259	16,472	743,259	123,301	794,715	355,915	34,337	1,574,967	4,304	25	3,517	14,058	18,351	24	3,694,619
1878.	379,422	398,194	4,781	782,397	21,758	782,397	145,703	828,100	246,329	33,622	1,653,051	4,059	45	3,232	13,936	18,444	27	3,899,461
1879.	325,771	425,738	5,069	756,578	16,415	756,578	134,085	825,094	323,643	43,419	1,693,162	4,256	27	3,171	13,449	17,669	24	3,877,461
1880.	325,093	278,414	4,812	608,319	16,457	608,319	131,259	686,726	332,710	37,226	1,456,662	4,379	35	3,053	14,451	18,539	24	3,877,461
1881.	325,029	278,414	4,812	608,319	16,457	608,319	131,259	686,726	332,710	37,226	1,456,662	4,379	35	3,053	14,451	18,539	24	3,877,461
1882.	325,029	278,414	4,812	608,319	16,457	608,319	131,259	686,726	332,710	37,226	1,456,662	4,379	35	3,053	14,451	18,539	24	3,877,461
1883.	325,029	278,414	4,812	608,319	16,457	608,319	131,259	686,726	332,710	37,226	1,456,662	4,379	35	3,053	14,451	18,539	24	3,877,461
1884.	325,029	278,414	4,812	608,319	16,457	608,319	131,259	686,726	332,710	37,226	1,456,662	4,379	35	3,053	14,451	18,539	24	3,877,461
1885.	325,029	278,414	4,812	608,319	16,457	608,319	131,259	686,726	332,710	37,226	1,456,662	4,379	35	3,053	14,451	18,539	24	3,877,461
1886.	325,029	278,414	4,812	608,319	16,457	608,319	131,259	686,726	332,710	37,226	1,456,662	4,379	35	3,053	14,451	18,539	24	3,877,461
1887.	325,029	278,414	4,812	608,319	16,457	608,319	131,259	686,726	332,710	37,226	1,456,662	4,379	35	3,053	14,451	18,539	24	3,877,461
1888.	325,029	278,414	4,812	608,319	16,457	608,319	131,259	686,726	332,710	37,226	1,456,662	4,379	35	3,053	14,451	18,539	24	3,877,461



the Year ended 31st December, 1886, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Tons			Cwt.	Hides				Males or Females	Anim.	Total Animals	Ports of Embarkation.
Feet.	Staves.	Total.		Sal. Horns.	Wares.	Grainage.	Total.				
-	7	7	2	-	2	1	3	-	-	31	Bellin.
20,873	15,190	36,063	810	32	3,994	4,677	8,693	6	28	108,369	Belmont.
48	7	55	2	-	20	20	44	1	8	7,700	Cavanah.
20,734	5,116	25,850	87	-	1,640	1,800	3,440	7	472	216,208	Cork.
25,800	-	25,800	87	-	304	320	624	-	8	271,108	Drogheda.
116,830	34	116,864	55	8	3,448	3,351	11,647	2	40	729,496	Dublin.
24,064	4,049	28,113	3,707	-	898	80	1,686	1	20	31,436	Dundalk.
109	10	119	60	2	1	2	3	-	1	4,600	Downham.
31,220	707	31,927	1,700	6	805	1,160	1,970	-	21	61,311	Greenock.
61	2,331	2,392	4	2	100	100	200	-	37	31,603	Larne.
8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,720	Lisnaskea.
20,349	280	20,629	27	-	403	615	1,020	1	70	120,708	Londonderry.
5,875	-	5,875	131	-	124	148	272	-	3	16,840	Scarry.
4	-	4	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	105	Portlough.
9,268	-	9,268	-	-	62	65	127	-	73	20,300	Rings.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	Warrenpoint.
11,501	1	11,502	8	7	1,220	1,664	2,884	7	48	101,600	Waterford.
30	18	48	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	641	Woolport.
10,180	67	10,247	3	-	12	37	56	-	7	68,617	Wexford.
304,108	20,779	324,887	3,171	60	12,697	16,258	31,015	23	613	1,650,656	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1886, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

Tons			Cwt.	Hides				Males or Females	Anim.	Total Animals	Ports of Debarcation.
Feet.	Staves.	Total.		Sal. Horns.	Wares.	Grainage.	Total.				
27	5,190	5,217	655	1	266	331	597	2	13	30,470	Arundson.
-	7,105	7,105	44	1	30	40	70	-	-	6,399	Age.
6,304	324	6,628	166	10	300	324	624	3	1	50,701	Barnes.
24,770	657	25,427	80	-	618	1,312	1,930	7	300	106,401	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Carrick.
5,437	2,402	7,839	29	8	819	1,692	2,519	1	0	27,408	Flowerwood.
11,018	268	11,286	219	-	1,001	1,363	2,364	2	41	150,000	Glasgow.
-	-	-	33	-	2	3	5	-	-	112	Greenock.
100,906	735	101,641	1,730	30	6,661	6,910	13,601	-	61	203,370	Highland.
121,220	6,384	127,604	2,045	8	3,753	5,215	8,971	1	121	628,007	Liverpool.
-	2	2	4	-	26	50	76	1	2	60	London.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	Marquess.
36,218	68	36,286	8	8	1,325	1,669	2,994	6	300	100,000	Midland.
15,156	23	15,179	2	-	131	134	265	1	21	10,000	Morecambe.
71	-	71	18	-	17	6	23	-	8	64,000	Newport.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Oke.
32	-	32	0	-	6	7	13	-	3	2,001	Plymouth.
804	-	804	-	-	63	31	94	-	3	10,000	St. Helens.
5,301	-	5,301	4	-	88	71	159	1	4	3,000	Southampton.
40	2,164	2,204	4	5	201	490	696	-	20	20,000	Stranmillis.
202	33	235	60	1	1	3	5	-	1	4,000	Widnes.
-	-	-	-	-	60	65	125	-	-	60	Woolwich.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	Woolwich.
302,100	20,779	322,879	3,170	40	12,697	16,258	31,015	23	613	1,650,656	Total.

TABLE 4.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle

Year.	CATTLE.				SHEEP.				
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows				Calves	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1876, . . . . .	-	252	-	252	28	279	161	-	161
1877, . . . . .	-	315	-	315	25	342	408	80	418
1878, . . . . .	-	329	7	336	22	358	522	80	572
1879, . . . . .	-	426	-	426	-	426	1,216	260	1,507
1880, . . . . .	-	462	-	462	27	489	742	-	769
1881, . . . . .	-	416	-	416	27	473	176	-	375
1882, . . . . .	-	658	-	658	315	692	-	-	-
1883, . . . . .	8	472	12	492	50	519	32	2	32
1884, . . . . .	161	763	-	924	2	926	373	61	515

TABLE 5.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Ports of Destination.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast, . . . . .	47	424	-	5	476	23	16	315
Dundrum, . . . . .	54	363	-	-	417	180	8	198
Total, . . . . .	101	787	-	5	893	193	24	513

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Ports of Destination.								
Douglas, . . . . .	29	164	-	5	418	69	85	119
Ramsey, . . . . .	62	260	-	-	411	120	10	130
Total, . . . . .	101	424	-	5	829	189	95	249

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland

Year.	CATTLE.				SHEEP.				
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1876, . . . . .	461	467	7	935	926	1,062	15,426	2,445	18,893
1877, . . . . .	423	520	75	1,018	571	1,426	14,594	1,556	16,620
1878, . . . . .	1,099	169	2	1,270	645	2,229	15,027	4,410	21,466
1879, . . . . .	268	162	2	432	24	698	23,877	8,758	38,759
1880, . . . . .	2	368	-	370	40	345	22,565	2,969	27,974
1881, . . . . .	7	55	-	62	5	22	1,666	2,045	4,313
1882, . . . . .	176	204	-	420	18	445	22,022	4,736	27,500
1883, . . . . .	1,289	491	1	1,781	124	1,650	25,515	2,726	27,820
1884, . . . . .	470	625	-	1,095	126	1,219	20,518	4,520	25,554

of Man, during each of the years, from 1878 to 1886, inclusive.

Swine			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine	Goats	Horses				Mules or Donkeys	Asses	Total Animals	Year.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
2	11	12	479	-	-	1	8	9	-	1	692	1878
-	-	-	619	8	-	2	2	4	-	-	633	1879
-	-	-	1,365	2	-	2	8	14	-	-	1,389	1880
1	-	1	3,077	66	-	66	30	96	-	8	3,231	1881
-	-	-	1,895	12	-	14	36	52	-	-	1,957	1882
-	-	-	611	18	-	60	18	78	-	-	707	1883
-	-	-	607	2	-	69	10	141	1	1	779	1884
-	20	20	545	13	-	31	12	122	-	-	606	1885
1	8	7	1,136	58	1	60	100	161	-	1	1,296	1886

the Year ended 31st December, 1886, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Swine			Goats	Horses				Mules or Donkeys	Asses	Total Animals	Ports of Embarkation
Fat	Store	Total		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
1	1	2	23	1	65	25	140	-	-	163	Dublin
-	1	1	11	-	8	2	8	-	1	10	Dundrum.
1	2	7	56	2	63	100	164	-	1	1,078	Total

the Year ended 31st December, 1886, showing the Ports of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

Swine			Goats	Horses				Mules or Donkeys	Asses	Total Animals	Ports of Debarcation
Fat	Store	Total		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
1	2	3	53	1	16	22	139	-	-	198	Douglas.
-	1	1	25	-	6	2	8	-	1	34	Ramsey
1	6	7	66	1	22	100	124	-	1	1,194	Total.

during each of the years, from 1878 to 1886, inclusive.

Swine			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine	Goats	Horses				Mules or Donkeys	Asses	Total Animals	Year.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
245	14	254	25,850	8	36	639	1,342	2,017	7	8	26,461	1878.
265	43	267	16,160	11	18	637	1,679	1,937	10	7	21,544	1879.
52	559	593	36,021	21	19	718	1,839	2,591	27	8	36,554	1880.
1.	319	374	33,730	6	17	735	1,926	2,664	2	8	36,176	1881
2	37	40	28,926	10	25	806	1,979	2,807	12	7	30,052	1882.
-	8	8	6,413	2	51	669	1,315	1,977	8	7	5,448	1883.
3	24	26	37,878	29	17	692	1,695	2,184	7	6	39,297	1884.
26	76	105	25,697	14	37	818	1,610	2,465	7	21	31,219	1885.
3	151	154	21,320	24	27	1,214	1,431	2,677	17	8	31,754	1886.

TABLE 8.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Ports of Embarcation.	Cattle.					Sheep.		
	Fal.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Andross, . . .	214	29	-	3	246	2,412	308	1,811
Arg., . . .	-	85	-	3	88	224	-	216
Barnes, . . .	-	8	-	-	8	43	-	39
Bristol, . . .	-	81	-	-	81	78	8	85
Caude, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glasgow, . . .	221	218	-	21	460	25,099	4,600	18,500
Greenock, . . .	2	2	-	-	12	300	-	188
Holyhead, . . .	-	82	-	8	90	220	98	248
Jura Island, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liverpool, . . .	-	122	-	88	210	220	9	219
London, . . .	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	2
Milford, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	84	-	38
Marazion, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oban, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	99
Plymouth, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edith, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	3
Southampton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stamora, . . .	-	99	-	8	107	1,840	120	2,670
Whitehaven, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	479	623	-	109	1,211	24,334	4,830	21,564

NOTE.—In addition to the sheep, 676 ewes were landed from vessels arriving from Foreign Ports, viz. 600 at Cork and 76 at

TABLE 9.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Ports of Embarcation.								
India, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aden, . . .	479	241	-	25	625	4,227	9	4,236
Colonies, . . .	2	1	-	2	5	1,943	285	2,230
Cork, . . .	-	82	-	1	84	67	8	73
Drogheda, . . .	-	87	-	78	165	24	1	85
Edith, . . .	-	149	-	26	175	2,318	1,055	3,373
Edinburgh, . . .	-	8	-	9	17	-	-	-
Edinboro, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenock, . . .	-	18	-	-	18	22	-	22
Leam, . . .	-	81	-	8	89	1,927	241	2,168
Liverpool, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	-	90	-	5	95	2,783	2,228	5,011
Newry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	214	224	211
Portsmouth, . . .	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	-	16	-	-	16	205	65	265
Wexford, . . .	-	11	-	8	19	86	-	86
Westport, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1,271	9	1,273
Wexford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . .	479	623	-	126	1,228	22,218	4,718	21,514

Year ended 31st December, 1886, showing the Ports of Embarkation.

	Towns.			Grain.	Horses.				Hides or Jaw- bones.	Ants.	Total Animals.	Ports of Exportation.
	Feet.	Stones.	Total.		Eng- lish.	Foreign.	Colleges.	Total.				
1	1	1	1	1		20	40	70	1	1	1,612	Andover.
2	2	2	2	2	1	5	15	15	1	1	304	Apex.
3	3	3	3	3	2	10	20	50	1	1	43	Barrow.
4	4	4	4	4	1	40	81	120	1	1	318	Exeter.
5	5	5	5	5	1	5	1	7	1	1	7	Cordell.
6	6	6	6	6	1	2	4	6	1	1	6	Deagles.
7	7	7	7	7	1	25	121	114	1	1	213	Fleetwood.
8	8	8	8	8	2	120	161	835	1	1	37,360	Glasgow.
9	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	217	Glasgow.
10	10	10	10	10	1	404	400	1,000	7	1	1,400	Holyhead.
11	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	Jern Island.
12	12	12	12	12	1	76	168	220	2	2	220	Liverpool.
13	13	13	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	London.
14	14	14	14	14	1	37	100	147	1	1	160	Milford.
15	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Merioneth.
16	16	16	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Newport.
17	17	17	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Oban.
18	18	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Plymouth.
19	19	19	19	19	1	40	86	30	1	1	66	Portsmouth.
20	20	20	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	St John.
21	21	21	21	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Southampton.
22	22	22	22	22	1	10	43	60	1	1	2,320	Strassburg.
23	23	23	23	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Whitchurch.
												Total.
	120	120	120	120	120	1,614	1,611	1,172	13	13	21,730	Total.

1. *Uteric*. These animals had, however, in all cases been either reared on board or shipped originally at Freetown in the United Kingdom.

Year ended 31st December, 1886, showing the Ports of Debarcation.

											Form of Innervation
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	Bellin.
.	.	2	1	28	179	816	660	2	.	6,400	Bellin.
.	23	23	.	.	6	4	2	.	.	1,800	Columba.
1	16	17	.	.	22	155	176	1	.	220	Cork.
.	.	.	.	.	8	22	21	.	2	202	Dagoberta.
.	40	36	26	2	212	681	1,207	6	1	6,604	Dublin.
.	.	.	.	.	6	21	20	.	.	40	Dunstable.
.	.	.	.	1	6	.	4	.	.	4	Eusebius.
.	.	.	.	2	41	48	100	.	1	165	Grennes.
.	3	3	.	2	25	32	26	1	.	1,014	Lorne.
.	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	Lisacide.
.	4	6	.	2	6	45	41	.	.	6,121	Londonberry.
.	.	.	.	.	6	6	10	.	.	400	Mony.
.	.	.	.	.	6	6	20	.	.	25	Parrish.
.	8	6	.	.	.	8	9	.	.	200	Sigs.
.	21	21	.	5	76	166	247	2	1	260	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1,774	Westport.
.	2	2	.	.	7	8	10	.	.	26	Woolard.
2	20	196	24	27	1,004	1,681	3,419	12	6	26,194	Total.

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